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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE: WEEKS-DAYS.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	8.40	8.05	9.10	10.00	12.00	1.15	2.15	4.35	5.45
Yau Ma Tei ...Dep.	8.49	8.14	9.19	10.09	12.09	1.24	2.24	4.44	5.54
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	8.26	9.31	10.21	12.21	1.36	2.36	4.56	6.06
Tai Po ...Dep.	7.10	8.35	9.40	10.30	12.30	1.45	2.45	5.05	6.15
Tai Po Market ...Dep.	7.20	8.45	9.50	10.40	12.40	1.55	2.55	5.15	6.25
Fanning ...Dep.	7.30	8.55	10.00	10.50	12.50	2.05	3.05	5.25	6.35
Shau Shan ...Dep.	7.40	9.05	10.10	11.00	13.00	2.15	3.15	5.35	6.45
Shau Shan ...Arr.	7.41	8.45	10.14	10.57	12.57	2.19	3.19	5.39	6.41
Canton ...Arr.	11.50	5.38	—	—	—	6.03	—	—	—

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	—	—	8.05	—	11.37	3.58	4.41	5.49	6.24
Shau Shan ...Dep.	7.18	8.05	10.34	11.09	11.44	8.05	4.48	5.56	—
Shau Shan ...Dep.	7.28	8.16	10.43	—	11.49	8.10	4.52	6.00	—
Fanning ...Dep.	7.38	8.26	10.53	—	12.00	8.21	5.02	6.10	—
Tai Po ...Dep.	7.48	8.36	11.03	—	12.06	8.26	5.07	6.15	—
Tai Po Market ...Dep.	7.58	8.46	11.13	—	12.12	8.31	5.12	6.20	—
Shatin ...Dep.	8.08	8.56	11.23	—	12.22	8.41	5.22	6.30	—
Yau Ma Tei ...Dep.	8.18	9.06	11.33	—	12.32	8.51	5.32	6.40	—
Kowloon ...Arr.	5.17	9.04	11.31	11.49	12.37	5.57	6.53	6.48	7.04

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	8.40	8.05	9.10	10.00	12.00	1.15	2.15	4.35	5.45
Yau Ma Tei ...Dep.	8.49	8.14	9.19	10.09	12.09	1.24	2.24	4.44	5.54
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	8.26	9.31	10.21	12.21	1.36	2.36	4.56	6.06
Tai Po ...Dep.	7.10	8.35	9.40	10.30	12.30	1.45	2.45	5.05	6.15
Tai Po Market ...Dep.	7.20	8.45	9.50	10.40	12.40	1.55	2.55	5.15	6.25
Fanning ...Dep.	7.30	8.55	10.00	10.50	12.50	2.05	3.05	5.25	6.35
Shau Shan ...Dep.	7.40	9.05	10.10	11.00	13.00	2.15	3.15	5.35	6.45
Shau Shan ...Arr.	7.41	8.45	10.14	10.57	12.57	2.19	3.19	5.39	6.41
Canton ...Arr.	11.50	5.38	—	—	—	6.03	—	—	—

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REMEDY FOR SLUMS.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S PLAN.

HOW HOUSES CAN BE RECONDITIONED.

LONDON, Dec. 13th.

The reconditioning of slum property is to be one of the features of the Ministry of Health's coming housing legislation. This announcement has been made by Lord Gage on behalf of the Government in the House of Lords.

"Reconditioning" means inserting new windows, in old houses to let in air and light; providing sinks on different floors, repointing the walls, repairing leaking roofs; cleansing, painting, and decorating, and in some cases installing baths.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain for many years has been in favour of a policy of reconditioning in districts where slums cannot be cleared, either owing to lack of alternative accommodation near-by or owing to cost.

Mr. Chamberlain's view is expressed in the final report of the Unhealthy Areas Committee, over which he presided, as follows:— "There is much to be said for the view of the late Miss Octavia Hill that old houses carefully repaired, and kept under proper supervision, provide as good homes for working-class families as new houses, the rent of which is necessarily so much higher."

Enlightened Methods.

Many examples of reconditioning may be found in London. In South London, for example, Mr. Claude Legg, an enlightened private landlord, has controlled over a thousand houses. He has improved these in many ways without raising the rent. One elderly woman who occupies two rooms in a large tenement block, within a mile of Westminster Bridge, forty years ago paid 6s. 6d., and now pays 1s. Under the present management she has been given a sink with running water, proper sanitary conveniences, and her rooms have been thoroughly cleaned and repainted.

Private enterprise, by taking over buildings that are in sound structural condition, by keeping a repair staff constantly at work, not allowing property to deteriorate, and by efficient management, already finds reconditioning remunerative. But it must be carried out on a large scale in order to enable a permanent repair staff to be employed, and the overhead charges kept low.

Women Managers.

Similar examples of property put into a state of repair and managed by skilled and highly trained women managers may be found on the estate of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in South London, and on that of the Commissioners of Crown Lands in Marylebone. The Duke of Wales' estates have a reputation throughout the whole world for what has been done to improve housing conditions by skillful repairs and expert management.

Reconditioning is, however, much more difficult and costly on small estates where there are only a few houses. Nevertheless, pockets of bad property are being improved by voluntary societies in London, Manchester, Glasgow, and other industrial centres. At the present time to give concrete example—twenty-four houses belonging to the Great Western Railway, situated in a most congested area in North Kensington, are being made fit for decent habitation by a committee of which Lord Balfour of Burleigh is chairman.

Derelict House.

One house has been entirely derelict for twenty years, and has now been rebuilt in the form of two self-contained dwellings. It is now occupied by two families who formerly lived under overcrowded conditions.

The other houses, some of which were verminous, with leaking roofs and damp rooms, are being rapidly repaired. The present tenants are not being disturbed, and this estate is managed by women on the Octavia Hill system. The Kensington Housing Trust, Ltd., a public utility society, is carrying out the work with private subscriptions. Approximately half of (Continued at foot of next column.)

IMPROVING SINGAPORE.

THE DICKINSON HILL SCHEME.

TO HOUSE SLUM DWELLERS.

SINGAPORE.

Plans have been drawn up and will shortly be submitted for the approval of the Governor in Council for the development of an area of about six acres of valuable land bordered by Kreta Ayer Road, Neil Road, North Bridge Road and Sago Lane. The area comprises a large piece of land surrounded by slums, which on account of the shape of the allotments, cannot be developed by private owners. One of the objects of the proposed development is to provide houses for those who will be dishoused under the scheme for the improvement of the adjoining Sago Street and Smith Street area, which is one of the most congested blocks in Singapore and has been acquired at a cost of just under \$1,500,000. When the houses in this area are demolished, a number of people will be dishoused, and it is hoped to provide them with other houses in the Dickinson Hill area.

Some demolition will also have to be done in this area, in order to gain access to the valuable land in the middle. Twenty-two houses will have to be pulled down for this purpose. Banda Street and Sago Lane will be extended through the improved area, so that there will be three new frontages to build on. It is hoped to build 40 full sized houses. The whole of the centre of the area, about two acres, which is hill at present, will be levelled to a certain extent and used as an open space. As part of the scheme, fifteen houses on Neil Road will be reconstructed, to allow back lanes behind them, and the installation of proper sanitary conveniences and modern fittings.

No trouble is anticipated in obtaining the sanction of the Governor-in-Council, and as soon as this has been given, the acquisition will be commenced. As soon as possible will be re-allocated, and building commenced. The acquisition is to start with twenty-four houses at first, and these will probably be of the three-storey type. It is possible that the Trust, instead of carrying out the building itself, will sell some or all of the allotments on conditions of immediate building.

When the scheme is finished, a large area of waste land is the heart of the city, which has hitherto been useless, will have been developed and built on with modern and sanitary dwellings. (Singapore Free Press.)

ARCHITECTS' NEW HOME.

ONE OF THE UGLIEST LONDON BUILDINGS!

The Royal Institute of British Architects are to move from their present headquarters in Conduit Street.

They will not find their new home, however, in some palatial building designed by the members. Their new home, on the contrary, is regarded by many of the members as one of the ugliest buildings in London. It is the old headquarters of the Civil Service Commissioners at the back of the Burlington Arcade.

Many members of the R.I.B.A. consider it ironical to house in such a building a great institute, one of whose chief functions is to present a gold medal each year for the finest new building built in London.

There is, apparently, no excuse for it. The R.I.B.A. is not short of funds, and it has the choice of some of the best buildings in the metropolis.

The capital raised is in donations on which no interest has to be paid. The Ministry of Health's hope is that these isolated experiments may be widely extended to bad areas. Extensive slum clearances are obviously not within the realm of practical politics until more houses are built that can be let at low rents to house the displaced tenants.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Peace Treaty Ratified with Germany, 1920.
Sanitary Board meeting, 4.15 p.m.
Garrison Football League: R.A.M.C. v. R.E. and R. Sigs., Sookunpo, 4.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.
Hockey: Club 2nd XI, c. 5/2 Pongah King's Park, 4.45 p.m.
Cafe Regent dinner dance, 8 p.m.
St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club dance at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 8.45 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "La Boheme."
World Theatre: "A Thief in Paradise."
Star Theatre: "The Rainmaker."
Dick Norton and his "Globe Trotters" in "Happy Moments."
Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Principal Mail:—London: U.S.A. Canada, etc. (President Grant); Europe via Siberia (Ortel). Outward: Europe via Marseilles, etc. (Ortel); 2.30 p.m.; Canada, America, etc. Europe via Victoria, B.C. and Europe via Siberia (President Jefferson), 5 p.m.

Wednesday.

Fantling Hunt: Meet at Kennels, 2.45 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.; Cafe Regent, 5-8.30 p.m.
Hockey: Club 1st XI, v. Army (Sim Shield), U.S.R.C., 4.15 p.m.
Cafe Regent dinner dance, 8 p.m.
Entries close for St. Peter's Young Men's Club Billiards Tournament Championship, 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "La Boheme."
World Theatre: "A Thief in Paradise."
Star Theatre: "The Rainmaker."
Dick Norton and his "Globe Trotters" in "Happy Moments."
Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Thursday.

Cathedral Women's Workers' Guild: Corporate Communion, St. John's Cathedral, 10 a.m.; Committee Meeting, 10.30 a.m.
Annual Distribution of Prizes Ellis Kadourie School for Indians, by Mr. A. C. Aroull, 11.30 a.m.
Garrison Football League: 12th H. Bty. R.A. v. 31st H. Bty. R.A. Sookunpo, 4.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.
Hockey: Y.M.C.A. v. Club de Recreo.
Reception to welcome the Rev. and Mrs. Alfred Swann, St. John's Cathedral Hall, 4.45 p.m.
Institution of the Rev. Alfred Swann, M.A., D.S.C., as Archdeacon of English work in the Diocese of Victoria, and of the Rev. Mok Shan Tsang, an Archdeacon of Chinese work in the Diocese of Victoria, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Bishop Duppy, 5.30 p.m.
Musical: "Music from Shakespeare," Helena May Institute, 5.30 p.m.
Cafe Regent dinner dance, 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Fire Brigade."
World Theatre: "The Taxi Dancer."
Star Theatre: "Satan in Sables."
Dick Norton and his "Globe Trotters" in "Scenes and Screens."
Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Principal Mail:—London: U.S.A. Europe via Negapatnam, letters (Hector).

Friday.

Annual Distribution of Prizes at Queen's College by H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.), 11 a.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.; Cafe Regent, 5-8.30 p.m.
Annual meeting Cymdeithas Dewi Sant (Hong Kong St. David's Society), Mr. D. J. Lewis' office, Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, 5.30 p.m.
Cafe Regent dinner dance, 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Fire Brigade."
World Theatre: "The Taxi Dancer."
Star Theatre: "Satan in Sables."
Dick Norton and his "Globe Trotters" in "Scenes and Screens."
Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Saturday.
Bankruptcy Court, 10.30 a.m.
Distribution of prizes at Ellis Kadourie School by the Hon. Sir Shou San Chow, 10.30 a.m.
Fantling Hunt: Meet at Mrs. Hartford's Bungalow, 2.45 p.m.

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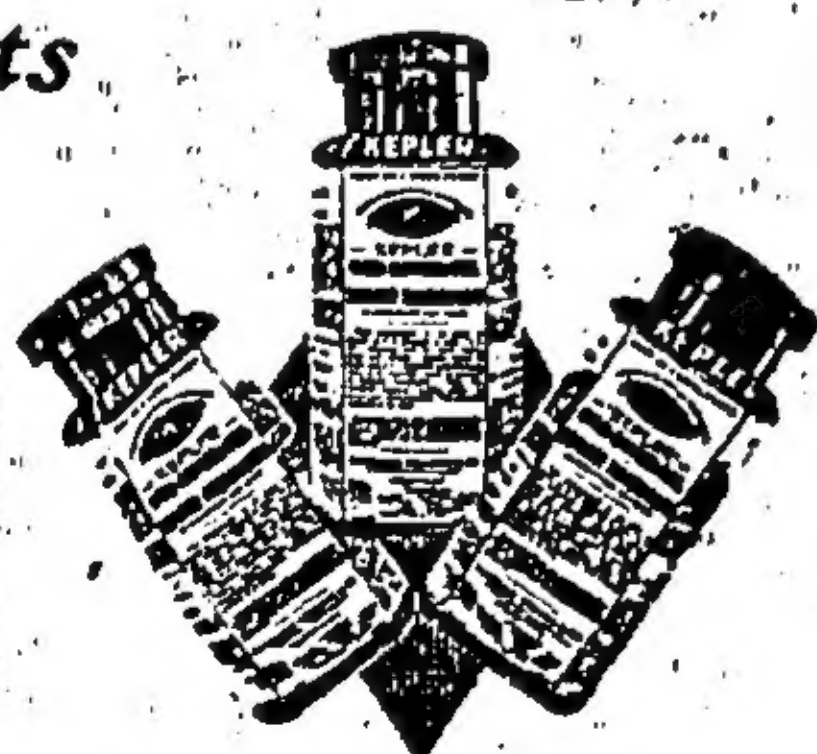
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HUNDRED BEST PHOTOGRAPHS.

WONDER WORK OF THE
JAPANESE.

A WEEK TO TAKE ONE.

[By R. R. WILKINSKY.]

LONDON, Dec. 12th.
I have been studying a hundred pictorial photographs by photographers from all parts of the world, reproduced in "Photograms," which claims to be a record of the most artistic photographs produced this year; and I have been struck by the astonishing powers of design shown in every instance by the Japanese.

The effect of a photograph, its success or failure, from the artistic standpoint, as every professional and amateur photographer well knows, is a matter of pictorial spacing, an affair of balancing lines and nicely contrasted light and shade. Every beginner has taken "snaps" which "make a picture" and others which obviously do not; and all too often it is just when the subject seemed most propitious that the result disappointed most.

Patterns On An Oil Ditch.

The most famous Japanese photographers—many of whom live in California—seemed to be able to hit a bull's-eye with every print. Whether the subject is a rolling wave breaking beneath an evening sky, or strange patterns floating on an oil ditch, or a girl's silhouette seen through an umbrella, or a collection of cardboard boxes on a table, the result is every time "just right."

The Photographer's Secret.

How this is achieved is, of course, in each case the photographer's secret, but it derives, fundamentally, from the Japanese art sense; that feeling for pattern and geometric balance which pervades all the art of this gifted race. As it pervades, and has always pervaded, the art of the Chinese.

Also, it must be noted, the Japanese prints are very little "faked." The work after the moment of exposure is largely mechanical. The personal work, the work which makes the print artistic, is done by the Japanese photographer before he exposes the plate. These photographers spare no pains to arrange their subject and to study the pattern which it makes in light and shades. If the subject cannot be arranged the time is spent in choosing the exact position of the camera, and in waiting for the effects of light and shadow, if they are such as cannot be produced by man.

This requires sometimes a truly Oriental patience, and it is to this infinite patience that the success of many of these Japanese photographs is due.

Perfect Angle.

Western photographers spend far less time on the arrangement of their subject in the studio and the choice of the perfect angle and range when out of doors. They tend to rely on retouching after the exposure, so that often little or nothing of the camera's real record remains in the finished "print."

Artists who are short-sighted or muddled-headed or who cannot draw do well to make their pictures ordinary. But the camera is clear-sighted, single-minded, and it can draw superbly in its own particular way. The Japanese photographer spends a week arranging or choosing his subject and deciding on the camera's place—and then he treats the camera as the real artist.

Our pictorial photographers, in a word, can learn three things from the Japanese photographs. The first is that they must study design in the abstract and acquire the pattern sense; the second is that the picture must be finished as far as possible before the exposure, since any work done later is really fake; and the third is that if they dislike the clear, natural statements of their excellent machines, they had better give up photography and take to something else.

BRIDE IN A COACH OF IVORY.

MAHARAJAH'S LOAN FOR AN
ENGLISH WEDDING.

Miss Erid Reynolds is probably the only bride in the world who has had the distinction of being driven from the church after the marriage ceremony in a coach of pure white ivory, costing many thousands of pounds.

She was married at Benares to Lieutenant A. T. Burton, of the Worcestershire Regiment. The coach of ivory was lent for the occasion by the Maharajah of Benares, whose troops provided a guard of honour. The reception was held at the Maharajah's Mint House, which is a replica in miniature of Buckingham Palace.

BIRCH NEEDED FOR "JOY RIDING."

SLEEPING YOUTHS SURPRISED IN STOLEN CAR.

MAGISTRATE CONSIDERS
INFLECTING BORSTAL
SENTENCE.

"I think we shall have to have the law altered so that we can birch these boys; they want a good thrashing," said Mr. Cairns, the Thames Police-court magistrate, when five youths, who were found asleep in a stolen motor-car, near Eltham, were charged with stealing the car.

The youths, who were 17 and 18 years of age, were Alfred Smith, George Denyer, Arthur Tansley, Charles Donald, and Henry Macarthy.

A police-officer said that early one morning at a lonely part of Motttingham, near Eltham, he saw the lads moving around the car. After attempting to start it, they went inside and closed the doors.

P.C.'s Signal.

"I found out the number of the car, and signalled to the police box nearby with my lantern, and got to know that the car had been stolen. Another police-constable then joined me, and I approached the car from one side and he from the other. When I shone my lantern into the car I saw the prisoners there fast asleep.

The lads told the magistrate they were sorry and had been merely joy-riding.

Magistrate On Joy-Riding.

Mr. Cairns: Supposing this had been a doctor's car and he had to attend some person seriously ill and you had taken the car for a joy-ride, it might have resulted in the death of somebody through neglect. There is a good deal of this joy-riding going on.

Smith was stated by the police to have been in court for a similar offence last month, and was in possession of a driving licence.

"I think the whole lot of these boys ought to go to Borstal," said the magistrate.

Smith was remanded for a week for a charge of stealing petrol to be preferred against him; and the other four youths were cautioned and discharged. The magistrate remarked that Smith had had his chance, and refused to take it.

WAR-PAINT.

IN SOUTH DAKOTA AND
NEW YORK.

What are the chances of civilising Indians? the Right Rev. Dr. Hugh H. Burleson, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of South Dakota, was asked when he visited New York.

"I've seen more painted faces and undraped bodies in Park avenue [the fashionable street of New York] in one afternoon than in 35 years in South Dakota," was his reply.

EXCHANGE RATES.

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REMIT, Jan. 8th.	
Paris	124
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Amsterdam	12.08.15/16
Berlin	20.48
Copenhagen	18.90 1/2
Vienna	34.32.5
Helsingfors	193.87.5
Lisbon	2.7/16
Bucharest	791
New York	4.87.7/16
Geneva	25.29.3/16
Milan	92.57
Stockholm	18.11.5
Oslo	18.54
Prague	16.4 1/2
Madrid	23.37
Athens	368 1/2
Rio	5.59/32
Buenos Aires	47.13/16
Bombay	1/8.1/16
Shanghai	2/7 1/2
Hong Kong	2/0 1/2
Yokohama	1/11.1/32
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[A.P.R.4]

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Do.	\$1.193 nom.
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Mercantile Bank A. & B.	\$23 1/2 nom.
Do.	C. 214 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$210 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$73 buy.
Union Insurance	\$390 buy.
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China Fire Insurance	\$216 nom.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$680 buy.
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Swanwick	\$254 buy.
H.K. Tugs	\$220 buy.
Indo-China (Fr.)	\$30 nom.
Do. (Def.)	\$48 nom.
Shell Transport	\$58/ nom.
Waterworks	\$17 1/2 buy.
Benquet	\$72 nom.
Kailan Mining Ad.	\$2/8 nom.
Lanchester (combined)	\$18 1/2 buy.
Do. (single)	\$18 1/2 buy.
Shanghai Loans	\$10 buy.
Do.	\$10 buy.
Bank of China	\$2 nom.
Tronoh Mines	\$27 1/2 buy.
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$129 1/2 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$37 buy.
China Traders	\$430 nom.
Hongkong	\$160 buy.
New Engineering	\$15 nom.
Shanghai Docks	\$10 buy.
Ewo Cottons	\$7 1/2 buy.
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Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$14 1/2 buy.
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H.K. Electric	\$60 buy.
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H.K. Bopps (old)	\$6 buy.
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Dairy Farm	\$17 1/2 buy. 17 1/2 sa.
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Der A. Wings	\$4 sel.
Lanc. Chawford	\$3 buy.
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[A.P.R.4]

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ROPE OF ALL SIZES FOR ALL PURPOSES
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In Purity and Flavour unsurpassed.

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HONG KONG

BLOOD TESTS.

AS EVIDENCE OF PATERNITY.

THE GERMAN CASES.

MYSTERIES OF TRANSFUSION.

The use of blood tests to determine paternity is illustrated by two legal cases reported from Germany, says the Medical correspondent of the Observer.

The first was heard in Würtemberg, where a woman applying for an affiliation order swore that a certain man was the father of her illegitimate child. The defence countered by producing evidence that the characteristics of the infant's blood were incompatible with this relationship. The blood of the man, they said, was of one type, and the woman's was of another; it was impossible that the union of two such persons could have produced offspring whose blood had the characteristics demonstrated. By which reasoning the Court was so far convinced as to sentence the woman to six months' imprisonment for perjury.

The second case was of the same kind, but the judgment delivered on it by the highest Prussian Court was in a contrary sense. Similar medical evidence was brought to refute a charge of paternity, and the general validity of the blood tests was admitted. Apparently, however, a witness stated that in a series of over 2,000 cases investigated in 1926 there had been one exception to the rule, and the Court accordingly decided that the tests do not provide the absolute proof required by the law.

Before commenting on these judgments, it is convenient to consider the origin and nature of the new tests, whose use for legal purposes is no more than adventitious.

They have arisen as a by-product of the operation known as blood transfusion—that is to say, the transference of blood from the veins of one individual to those of another. After sudden haemorrhage, and in many forms of disease, such reinforcement is of great value, and has been from time to time attempted by surgeons for hundreds of years. But the technical difficulties have always been considerable, and even when they had been overcome it was at a found that the operation sometimes caused dangerous symptoms—such as shock and unconsciousness—and even sudden death. Thus it came to be realised that the blood of some human beings is compatible with that of others, producing a violent and dangerous reaction if injected into the body.

Although blood appears homogeneous it really consists of discrete corpuscles floating in an almost colourless fluid known as serum. It is as easy to separate these two constituents, and it was found that if a drop of serum from one person was added to a drop of blood from another, the corpuscles sometimes caused the poisonous effects of transfusion were evidently due, and it became the practice, before starting the operation, to make sure that the bloods of the two individuals concerned did not show this antagonism to each other under the microscope.

Classification of Blood.

Even simpler means of preventing accidents are now, however, available; for it has been discovered that the blood of all human beings falls into one of four groups.

The tests which define these groups depend on a theory that human blood corpuscles may contain one or both of two substances called A and B. Similarly, human serum may contain one or both of two substances, a and b. It is impossible for A and a to coexist in one individual, for the result of their meeting is agglutination of the blood corpuscles—a phenomenon which also occurs when b meets B. Thus there are four possible types of blood, known as Groups I, II, III, and IV, containing (A plus B), (A plus b), (a plus B), and (a plus b) respectively.

A person's group can be ascertained by putting two drops of his blood at opposite ends of a glass slide and adding a (serum from Group III.) to one, and b (serum from Group II.) to the other. Within a few minutes one, both, or neither of the drops will show clumping of the corpuscles, and will thus reveal the group to which their own belongs.

It may be remarked in passing that the evil effects of transfusion only occur when the corpuscles of the donor are susceptible of agglutination by the serum of the recipient—i.e., the patient whose blood is being supplemented. This means that the blood of people in Group IV, (who comprise some 40 per cent. of the population) can safely be transferred to anyone, of whatever group. A roll of these "universal donors" is kept at hospitals so that they can be called on to give their blood in an emergency without further investigation.

(Continued on next column.)

MYSTERIES OF ROOM 40.

CONSTERNATION OVER SIR A. EWING'S DISCLOSURES.

"PERHAPS THE BEST KEPT SECRET OF THE WAR."

There is great consternation in naval circles in Whitehall over revelations which were made by Sir Alfred Ewing regarding the romantic work which was carried on in the mysterious "Room 40" at the Admiralty during the war. This was one of the great secrets of the Service—beyond the small staff engaged in the work and a handful of senior officers none knew of it—and now it has been presented gratuitously to the world.

Sir Alfred, who was at one time in charge of the mystery room, which still continues to do its work as efficiently and as silently as ever, told how, during the war, German code messages from battle-ships, Zeppelins and submarines were intercepted, and decoded with such ease that there were few movements of enemy craft that were not known in time to permit of counter-measures being taken.

Anonymous Staff.

It was Sir Alfred himself who described it as "the best-kept secret of the war, and it remained a secret to the end." But the Admiralty were anxious that it should remain a secret, and had taken all precautions to ensure it. That was why the revelations came as a bombshell to those whose duty it was to keep these secrets.

If some highly-placed naval officials have their way Sir Alfred will have to pay for his indiscretions.

"Room 40" is one of those organisations which not even elaborate espionage arrangements were able to solve. The staff has kept the mystery closely and well, and that staff has always been anonymous so that none should learn, whether for nefarious purposes or otherwise, its personnel. It was for that same reason that the mystery room, to the casual observer, was like every other room in the Admiralty. There was nothing about it to reveal the highly important and romantic work that was carried on silently within its four walls.

British "Stupidity."

One of the secrets of its success during the war was the assumed stupidity of the British. The Germans, and many other nationalities as well, would never have given credit to the British for the ability to evolve so clever an organisation as that which has now come to be known as "Room 40." There was no reason why that impression should ever have been dispelled, and because of that Service officers are extremely angry with Sir Alfred for having told how this country learned of the movements of every enemy ship and airship in advance.

In 1918 the Germans contracted the habit of changing the key of the principal Naval Signal Book every night at 12 o'clock. Sir Alfred, "but the deciphering staff of Room 40 had by that time become so expert that the changes caused the night watch no serious embarrassment. They were reading messages in the new key two or three hours later."

This was one of the most startling revelations made, for it has shown how efficient and how brilliant this highly important work of the Admiralty had become.

Value Of The Tests As Evidence.

One medico-legal application of these tests is to the examination of blood-stains, for it can sometimes be shown that the blood from a given stain could not have been shed by the person to whom it is attributed. Their use to refute allegations of paternity is not so simple, since it depends on our knowledge of the way in which the characteristics of the blood are inherited. The available evidence indicates that A and B are "dominant" characters, whilst a and b are "recessive." On this assumption A and B can never be found in the blood of a child unless they are present in that of the father or the mother. For instance, a child who belongs to Group II. cannot have sprung from Group IV. parents.

In Austria the tests have been accepted in the law-courts for more than a year, and a number of men who had been paying for the support of their alleged children have had their cases reopened and by this kind of evidence have made good their denial of paternity.

Without knowing more about the "exceptional" case which influenced the Prussian judges in their decision, it is impossible to assess its significance. The tests are believed to rest on a sound foundation and to be reliable within the limits indicated; but, as the *Lancet* points out, the British courts do not always accept the most definite scientific evidence without reservation. Even proof of identity by finger-prints, though used by the police for purposes of detection, is seldom invoked in order to secure the conviction of a criminal.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

HERR WOLFF'S VISIT TO CHURCH IN SURREY.

A SIGNIFICANT INTERVIEW.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* of Sunday, October 23rd, devoted five columns to a long account of a visit paid to Mr. Lloyd George, in Surrey, by Herr Theodor Wolff ("T. W."), the editor of the paper. The message explains that Count Bernstorff, of the German Embassy in London, was present throughout the interview. After an introduction, Herr Theodor Wolff proceeds:

"The conversation turned at first briefly on the domestic politics of Britain. Without displaying precisely a triumphant optimism, Mr. Lloyd George expressed the hope that at the next elections there would be a majority of Liberals and Socialists. He appeared, however, not to believe that the Baldwin Cabinet would dissolve Parliament since he mentioned 1929 as election year.

The conversation then turned upon Russia, and Herr Theodor Wolff proceeds:

"Mr. Lloyd George expressed the opinion that Bolshevism in Russia would perhaps last a number of years more, ten or even twenty, and thereafter would come a dictatorship under some strong man. It need not necessarily be a reactionary dictator, it might quite well, for example, be a Trotsky.

"Mr. Lloyd George," continues Herr Wolff, "was somewhat sarcastic at the expense of people who, whenever anything disagreeable happens, exclaim that Communism is alone responsible." When it was suggested that Germany's situation was such that she could not be prepared to break with Russia and that she could not allow her attitude to be influenced by the feelings and views which she might entertain in regard to Bolshevism, Mr. Lloyd George remarked with a nod, "A breach is always a mistake."

M. Poincaré.

The account continues: "I asked Mr. Lloyd George how a people could be satisfied upon whose territory there is a foreign garrison. Mr. Lloyd George did not conceal his agreement, and expressed very bluntly his opinion of the policy and personality of M. Poincaré. I do not want to come under suspicion of mischievous-making, and therefore, I think it right to skip over this part of the conversation."

"Mr. Lloyd George," says Herr Wolff, then went on to explain that at the time of the Armistice, while Germany's military leaders were played out, there was no other leader to be found in the country. Herr Wolff remarked that they lacked a Lloyd George, "a compliment which he accepted with a laugh." The conversation then turned upon the causes of the war, continuing as follows: "I August, 1914," said Mr. Lloyd George, "the Asquith Cabinet would not have declared for war if Germany had not marched into Belgium. English financial circles were against participation in the war and at the last minute a delegation from the City, led by the Governor of the Bank of England, had urgently begged the Cabinet to stick to neutrality. He himself, with most other members of the Cabinet, would have replied with their resignation to a decision to go to war."

The Mentor.

There follows a long passage in which Mr. Lloyd George explains what Germany ought to have done. The relation between the political and military authorities comes in for comment: "Mr. Lloyd George swayed his fine white-haired head and raised his arms like a man standing before the Unintelligible. He replied to me: 'We in the English Cabinet have always known the plans of our military authorities. When the Agadir conflict grew acute we summoned the Chief of the British General Staff, and Asquith, Grey, and I questioned him thoroughly about all details of his arrangements and intentions in the event of the worst happening. His plan provided for a defence of Belgium. We were always accurately informed.'"

Here Theodor Wolff concludes by observing that it is neither necessary nor possible to consider all Mr. Lloyd George's views incontestable, "but it remains a great pleasure to converse with a statesman who expresses his opinion so openly, and does not glance anxiously about him with every word he utters."—*Morning Post*.

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A racing romance from the stirring tale of Gerald Beaumont—

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In **THE RAINMAKER**

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AT THE **STAR** TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
Continuous 2.30 to 8.30.
At 9.15
THE GLOBE TROTTERS IN "HAPPY MOMENTS."

TRAINING SOLDIERS FOR CIVIL LIFE.
SCHOOLS FOR MEN ABOUT TO LEAVE THE ARMY.

Two houses have been built at Aldershot, which, although outwardly the same as any other in the country, have a history essentially their own. They were built by serving soldiers; men who had completed six and a half years with the colours, and were being trained at one of the three Army vocational training centres before they left the Army.

These men will in six months' time be civilians, but, unlike the ex-soldier of pre-war days, they will be trained artisans as well, ready to take up work in private life immediately.

Impossible Task.
The War Office realised in 1920 that time-expired soldiers would be faced with an impossible task if they were thrown into civilian life as unskilled workmen.

Three training schools were therefore established—at Aldershot, Chisleton, and Hounslow—and units were formed that men with good characters who were within six months of ending their period of service could be sent to any of these schools for training.

Building and constructional trades are taught at Aldershot, agriculture and gardening at Chisleton, engineering and similar trades at Hounslow. The courses, which consist of intensive technical and practical training, last for six months. When completed the soldier has finished the service with the colours and is discharged.

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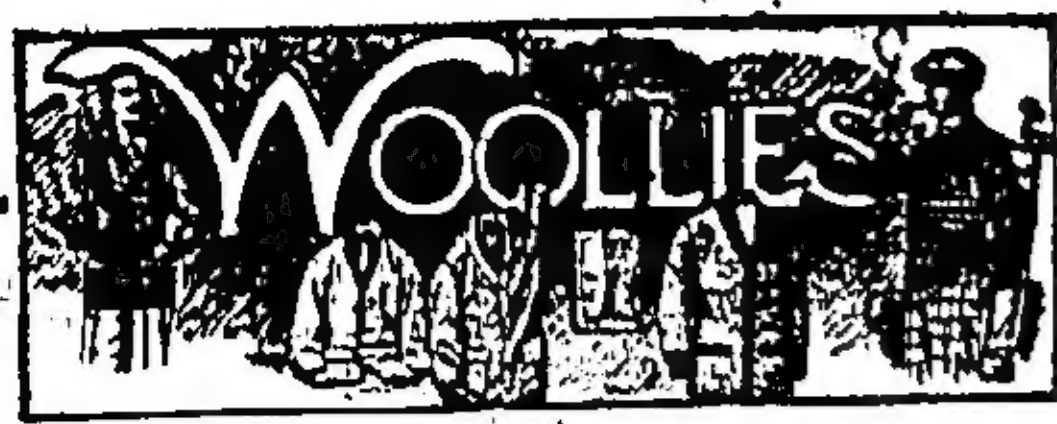
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ALEXANDRA BUILDING. DES VOEUX ROAD

HOLT'S WHARF, KOWLOON.

IN the event of Consignees not taking Delivery of the undermentioned Goods by the 23rd JANUARY, they will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION to defray Cost of Storage, etc.—

Es Steamer	Marks	Packages	Date of Arrival
"HECTOR"	Fall Brand S C A R	3 bags S. Ammonia	23/8/27
"TEUCER"	Mr. Precious Chai E. P. Mission Hospital TAIWAN, FORMOSA	1 parcel	19/4/28
"HECTOR"	BM	2 kegs Soda	10/11/28
"ANTENOR"	R W 9469 & Co.	1 keg Paint	3/3/27
"RT. COMPANION"	ML16 D S & Co.	1 box Tinplates	17/4/27
"ORESTES"	469	1 coil Cobble	5/6/27
"HELENUS"	158	1 box Tinplates	24/8/27

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 7th January, 1928.

HOLT'S WHARF, KOWLOON.

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Es Steamer	Marks	Packages	Date of Arrival
"CHANGTE"	W S T	1 Bag	7/10/26
"TAIPING"	S C L D P Saigon	1 Case	9/11/28
"CHANGTE"	B	1 Box	8/4/27

C. M. & Co.
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Hong Kong, 7th January, 1928.

Opening Announcement of THE HOTEL RIVIERA MACAO

Sunday, 15th January, 1928.

SPECIAL DINNER: \$3.00 per Head
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Tables for the above may be booked
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RECEPTION OFFICE
or at the

HOTEL RIVIERA, MACAO

S.S. "Sui An" will leave Hong Kong at 9 a.m.
and Macao at 5 p.m.

ELOQUENT SPEECHES BY CHANCELLOR AND VICE-CHANCELLOR.

"MAKING BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW."

THE BRITON'S VIEW OF EDUCATION—IN THEORY
AND PRACTICE.

HONG KONG UNIVERSITY'S DUTY TO CHINA.

The Nineteenth Congregation of the University of Hong Kong was held at 5 o'clock yesterday in the Great Hall of the University.

Prior to this tea was served on the University Tennis Courts to the large gathering who had come together to see the conferment of Degrees.

The Great Hall was packed. Extra chairs had to be brought in and every nook and corner was filled, while the gallery was also crowded.

The Long Procession, including members of the Court, Council, Senate and Staff of the University, made a mass of bright and striking colour.

The Vice-Chancellor, in the course of a witty speech, dealt with the position of the University, and the universal desire for knowledge which is existent in the world to-day.

His Excellency the Chancellor urged his hearers to high endeavour, drawing many erudite and apposite parallels from the philosophers of ancient Greece, and pointing the duty of Hong Kong University graduates to the China of to-day.

The arrival of H.E. the Governor, (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.), Chancellor of the University, was heralded by the opening bars of the National Anthem. After robing in the Vice-Chancellor's room the Procession entered the Great Hall, to the strains of the Processional March, "The King's Bodyguard," played by the band of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, conducted by Mr. W. H. Fitz-Earle, A.R.C.M. His Excellency the Chancellor then declared the Congregation open, and the band struck up the University Anthem, which was, however, drowned by a thunderous discharge of Chinese crackers.

THE PROCESSION.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE CHANCELLOR.

The Mace Bearer.

The Vice-Chancellor and the Hon. Treasurer.

The Dean, Faculty of Medicine, and the Dean, Faculty of Engineering.

The Dean, Faculty of Arts, and the Registrar.

H.E. Major-General C. C. Luard and H.H. Sir Henry Gollan.

Rt. Rev. Bishop H. Valorta and Rt. Rev. Bishop C. R. Duppuy.

Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax and Sir Henry Pollock.

Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer and Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe.

Hon. Sir Shou Son Chow and Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall.

Hon. Mr. R. A. C. North and Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy.

Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes and Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard.

Sir Robert Ho Tung and Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes.

Mr. A. E. Wood and Dr. J. T. Smalley.

Mr. N. S. Brown and Mr. J. R. Wood.

Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce and Dr. R. M. Gibson.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton and Dr. Tso Suen Wan.

Mr. Ho Kam Tong and Mr. Ho Kwong.

Mr. Mok Kon Sang and Mr. Fung Ping Shan.

Prof. K. H. Digby and Prof. W. J. Hinton.

Prof. W. Brown and Prof. H. G. Earle.

Prof. F. A. Redmond and Prof. J. L. Shellshear.

Prof. R. K. Simpson and Prof. C. Y. Wang.

Prof. R. E. Tottenham and Prof. W. Fild.

Prof. D. J. Finn and Mr. A. Cameron.

Mr. W. H. Bell and Mr. F. A. Perry.

Mr. A. H. Crook and Mr. K. E. Greig.

Mr. Chau Yue Ting and Mr. M. P. Talati.

Mr. Kwok Siu Lau and Mr. Li Yau Teun.

Mr. Wong Kam Fuk and Mr. Li Yick Mu.

Mr. H. G. Hughes and Mr. Wong Kwong Tin.

Mr. Lai Chi Hoi and Mr. A. H. Fenwick.

Mr. D. W. Morley and Dr. Au Tai Tin.

Mr. B. G. Birch and Mr. F. H. J. Traves.

Mrs. Rigg and Miss Griffin.

Dr. D. J. Valentine and Mr. A. L. B. Hay.

Rev. C. B. Shann and Dr. E. P. Minett.

Dr. J. Wong and Captain A. McCloy.

Mr. A. Morris and Dr. S. Y. Wong.

Dr. D. K. Pillai and Dr. S. W. Pheon.

Dr. Li Tso Yiu and Dr. M. B. Osman.

Mr. Un Po and Mr. Yue Shiu Chin.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

"OUR FUTURE HEDGED
WITH DOUBTS."

The Vice-Chancellor (Mr. W. W. Hornell, C.I.E.), spoke as follows:—

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Yet another troubled year has gone and the University still holds on its way. I take this opportunity of acknowledging once again the loyalty of the students of the University. We are still hedged in with difficulties, and our future, as is to-day the future of many places and institutions in China, is clouded with a doubt. I am not going to weary you again with a survey of our activities and operations; those who are sufficiently interested will have an opportunity of reading them in the University report for 1927. My distinguished predecessor, Sir Charles Eliot, is generally credited with having designed these amazing garments in which I am compelled annually to appear before you on the lines of the vestments of some high Buddhist Ecclesiastic. It is one of the privileges and duties of a Buddhist Ecclesiastic to beg, but even though I am dressed for the part I am not going round this afternoon with the begging bowl.

The Britisher and Education.

The Britisher whose hard lot it is to be connected with education, finds the attitude of his countrymen towards this vital problem a little difficult to follow. He is told that there is far too much education and with varying degrees of truthfulness it is impressed upon him that the deterioration and disintegration of the social organism (for the world is always getting worse) are largely due to his mistaken activities. The poor pedagogues in the humility of his spirit (for pedagogues are always poor and generally humble) is inclined at first to plead guilty to conspiracy against the common weal, and laying aside his ferule to anticipate by a few years his eventual retreat into the wilderness. But as he surveys the world which eyes him with such persistent suspicion, he is surprised to find that schools and colleges are everywhere full to overflowing and that his critics are besieging the doors of those very pedagogues whom they so unhesitatingly condemn. Why even I, have been approached by more than one merchant prince and asked to use my influence to secure the admission of his son to a college in that mediocrity-bankruptcy—the University of Oxford. I never met the late Henry Lester of Shanghai, but I am assured by those who knew him that he was by no means a soft sentimentalist but rather a hard headed business man, and yet Henry Lester has left handsome sums of money to establish and endow two more educational institutions in Shanghai.

America and Universities.

The United States of America are not the British Isles nor are the Americans the British, but only last week a man who had just come from a study of the University of California (and he was a British subject not an American) told me that, including those students who are attending what we call in England "Extension lectures," there are at this moment in the state of California alone not less than 200,000 persons who are taking some form of university course. The demand for education in the world of to-day is in fact universal and irresistible; it is a flood which no individual or collection of individuals, no political party, no religious organization, no Government, can stem.

But are all these enthusiastic students being merely lured by a Will-o-the-Wisp further and further into the desert of unreality and disenchantment? Of course, education as an art suffers acutely from the limitations of its media, and every school and every college has its failures. In all the world there is no one more helpless or more hopeless than the half-educated man or woman whose head is stuffed with half-baked and wholly undigested conceits. Bill Sykes went to work with a dog and a bludgeon; the modern cracksmen cuts into safes and through burglar proof doors with a nicely adjusted scientific apparatus. Education scattered broadcast without adequate safeguards and proper standards may disintegrate society and produce that most dangerous of social parasites—a literary proletariat. And education is costly. It is economic madness to pour the wealth of the community into educational facilities which can never be productive. The taxpayer has a right, nay a duty, to insist that money spent on education should be productive, but if he is to be a worthy citizen of any great city he must be prepared to take a generous and far sighted view of the returns expected. Considerations of this kind undoubtedly weigh with the conservative and slow-moving Britisher especially when he discusses politics at his Club. But when in his capacity as a father he is providing for the future of his children then his instincts outrun his principles. Education may be dangerous but he must take the risk; his children at any rate must be equipped to face life in the world of to-day with all its marvellous opportunities and its tremendous problems.

"Scientific Credulity."

And the great problem of mankind is now, as it always has been, the problem of human understanding. In the industrial sphere man is in danger of being mastered by his own machine, so in the sphere of knowledge he is at the moment hopelessly outrun by his own instruments. We are accumulating staggering facts but we are making no corresponding imaginative development. We have acquired a sort of scientific credulity and now-a-days, as Mr. Bernard Shaw has pointed out, we will accept anything from the high priests of science, just as readily as the tales of witch doctors and the stories of those who claim to be divinely inspired were swallowed in Europe in the middle ages. And wisdom lingers long after knowledge has come. Our brains are limited and the universe appears to be largely a whirl. When our heads get into the necessary whirl, what little consciousness we have departs from us. A newspaper article recently suggested that to grasp an Einstein universe, the most appropriate training would be to get acquainted to one of the sects of Wandering Dervishes of Asia Minor. These men have always claimed that they can reach beatific states where they feel themselves in tune with the motions of the universe. And it is certain that they do reach conditions of consciousness quite alien to ours and cut themselves with knives without pain. But the ordinary man must have stability even though he knows that stability is a sheer illusion, seeing that everything is relative.

And when we turn from the outward to the inward universe the case is no better. The very platform on which the University Corporation is now sitting is, I am assured, a whirling mass of millions of atoms and electrons dancing in ordered harmony. But even the University Corporation cannot cope with this stupendous fact. If it could, the majority of the University Corporation would probably leap from their seats declining any longer to sit on such a divine and awe-inspiring platform.

Then turn to the individual. What is he but a mass of system and trafficking, ranging from this same ultimate dance of electrons and atoms? The divine is all around us, but not only can we not apprehend it, but we feel that such apprehension would slay us—so dangerous is the thirst for God.

Hindu Scientists' Discoveries.

The Hindu scientist, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, whom I am proud to be able to claim as an erstwhile colleague in the Presidency College, Calcutta, has recently been showing the Tropical Medicine Congress his wonderful instruments for recording the reaction of plants to stimulus.

"Function," Sir Jagadish concluded, "is created by the action of stimulus, which may be external or internal. Does the mind make the body, or does the environment fashion the organism? Are those two statements opposed to each other, or are they but one fact described from different points of view? If the internal stimulus be the result of impinging forces from outside, then when in this infinite transference came the beginnings of psychic life? Even in the smallest particle we may trace the beginning of the faculty of choice. An atom of protoplasm accepts or refuses, submits or resists the multiple forces of the destiny about it. When in all this did psychic life begin? If in the

throbbing response to stimulus then the smallest speck of life has it. In nervous commotion, then the tree has it. Mind and nature have thus become transfused. The macrocosm is that whose highest term is the one and the lowest the other. And man opening at will to new areas of stimulation determines his own higher evolution."

It thus appears that the scientist can now prove to us what the mystics have always proclaimed, namely, that there is one ordered life everywhere in and through all things. But the scientist can not tell us how to get in tune with that life, so as to apprehend it. The divine vision of the poet and the inspiration of the genius may transcend ordinary human consciousness but they remain infinitely removed from the cosmic consciousness. It is the human instrument that is at fault, that it is which has to be improved.

The Great War and Its Heritage.

The Great War and the world wide upheaval that went with it has burned into the consciousness of those who were boys and girls during its process an instinctive sense of the splendour of life and its awful brevity. The young men and the young women of to-day are demanding their full share in the heritage of humanity. They want to be actors in the stupendous drama of the universe, not merely bored spectators. To whom are they to turn but to those who are willing to teach them. The teacher has long since realized the inadequacy of the printed page. He knows that the cultivation of the imagination and the extension of consciousness is the task of the future and so he will show children the stars through great telescopes and spectroscopes; it is he alone who can by demonstrations in botany and physiology train their imaginative faculties to a truer conception of the Universe. And a truer conception of the Universe will also be a truer conception of the divine.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I stand once more before you to plead the cause of this University, not for what it is but for what it might become.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

"BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW"—HEROIC, NOT RIDICULOUS.

After the conferment of Degrees and the presentation of Scholarship winners, His Excellency the Chancellor delivered his speech as follows:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Members of the Congregation, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The conditions prevailing to-day in this University and in China prompt me to speak to you for a few minutes this afternoon on the subject of "making bricks without straw." Such an occupation is usually held to be not only unprofitable but even ridiculous; yet I venture to think that, rightly considered, men so engaged are not a laughing-stock and may perhaps be heroes. You will at once see what I mean, if I change the metaphor from brick-making to warfare and recite to you a few lines of poetry which are little known, but which I can never read without a thrill. The lines are as follows:—

This I beheld or dreamed it in a dream.

There spread a cloud of dust along a plain;

And underneath the cloud, or in it, raged

A furious battle; and men yelled; and swords

Shook'd upon swords and shields. A prince's banner

Way'd, then stagger'd backward, hemm'd by foes.

A craven hung along the battle-fringe

And thought:—"Had I a sword a keener edge—

That blue blade that the King's son bears! But this

Blunt thing! He snapp'd, and flung it from his hand,

And lowering crept away and left the field.

Then came the King's son, wounded, sore-bet

And weaponless, and saw the broken sword,

Hilt-buried in the dry and trodden sand,

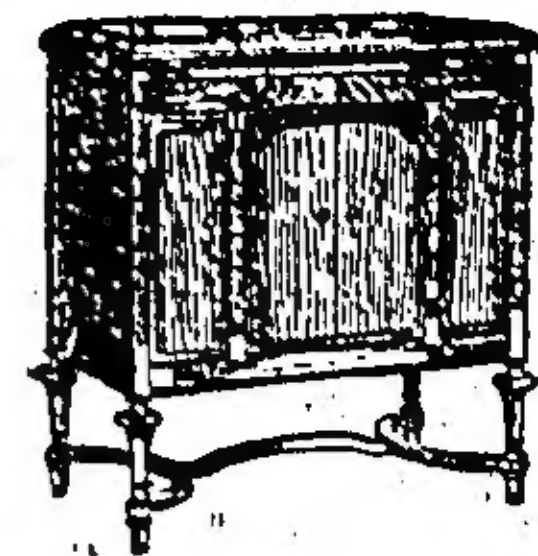
And ran and snatch'd it and with battle-cry

Lifted afresh he hew'd his enemy down

And saved a great cause that heroic day.

The same idea is put negatively in the adage:—"It is a poor workman who blames his tools." But I submit that we do better to prevent this thought positively and to realize the plain fact that primitive man had at first no tools whatsoever, and that we men of the twentieth century have reached our present level of civilization because in by-gone centuries men did make bricks without straw.

Now this University has at present three faculties—medicine, arts and engineering—and I shall endeavour to illustrate what I have said by an example under each head.



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I shall not, however, go back to prehistoric times, but content myself with illustrations taken from ancient Greece, remembering that, as Lord Macaulay wrote with characteristic overstatement of a good case: "There is not one art, not one science, about which we may not use the same expression which Lucretius has employed about the victory over superstition—*Primum Graecia lumina*."

The Father of Medicine And His Creed.

There was superstition enough in the Mediterranean world when the famous pioneer of Western medical science, Hippocrates, was born in the little island of Cos more than 23 centuries ago. A whole system of magical, or at least non-rational, pharmacy and medicine was then in vogue and all manner of bizarre Oriental sorceries were prevalent in and around the Aegean islands, where the Father of Medicine spent a wandering life. He was himself born of a family of priest-pharmacians and brought up among his traditions and prejudices. It was in such an environment that he founded a medical school which taught that the physician must be a patient observer of fact, sceptical of what is marvellous and unverifiable, but having faith in Nature as the healer of diseases. The fine spirit of his medical school is best displayed in the so-called "Hippocratic oath" which remains the watchword of the medical profession, and which Professor Arthur Pott has translated thus:—

"I swear by Apollo the Physician and Asclepius and Hygieia and Panacea, invoking all the gods and goddesses to be my witnesses, that I will fulfil this Oath and this written covenant to the best of my power and of my judgment."

"I will look upon him who shall have taught me this art even as on mine own parent; I will share with him my substance and supply his necessities, if he be in need; I will regard his offspring even as my own brethren, and will teach them this art, if they desire to learn it, without fee or covenant. I will impart it, by precept, by lecture and by all other manner of teaching, not only to my own sons but also to the sons of him who has taught me, and to disciples bound by covenant and oath according to the law of the physicians, but to none other."

"The regimen I adopt shall be for the benefit of the patients to the best of my power and judgment, not for their injury or for any wrongful purpose. I will not give a deadly drug to any one, though it be asked of me, nor will I lead the way in such counsel; and likewise I will not give a woman a pessary to procure abortion. But I will keep my life and my art in purity and holiness. Whosoever house I enter, I will enter for the benefit of the sick, refraining from all voluntary wrongdoing and corruption, especially seduction of male or female, bond or free. Whosoever things I see or hear concerning the life of men, in my attendance on the sick or even apart from my attendance, which ought not to be blabbed abroad, I will keep silence on them, counting such things to be as religious secrets."

(Continued on page 8.)

KWANGSI SUCCESS?

PRISONERS AND WAR MATERIAL TAKEN.

CANTON STRONGLY GARRISONED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

An official communiqué issued from Swatow on January 7th, states that the 14th Division, supporting the Kwangsi party, encountered the 20th Division (Kwangtung) at Sun-shan and Namshan on January 6th and, after a three-hour engagement, scattered the enemy. An enemy regimental commander, Col. Tang Kit, was killed and more than 150 officers and 3,000 men captured. A haul of more than 2,000 rifles is also claimed.

On the same day, the 13th Division (Kwangsi) reported from Wai-chow that a regiment of that division under Colonel Tsang surprised a large detachment of the enemy at Swabue, taking ten officers, 17 field guns, 50 machine guns, and more than 3,000 rifles, in addition to a large quantity of ammunition and other war supplies.

Canton City and vicinity are now strongly guarded by Kwangsi troops. Four regiments have been stationed inside the City and suburbs and besides troops, Police, (gendarmes), and District Watchmen are on duty to preserve order.

The exact amount which the "Reds," the 4th Army, and the "retiring" officials have stolen from the Kwangtung Public Treasury and the Central Bank of China in the fortnight between the "Red" upheaval and the return of the 7th Army to Canton will never be known. The common report is that the Central Bank alone lost more than \$4,500,000 in specie and currency other than its own notes but this has never been confirmed.

The Bureau of Public Charity of Canton Municipality is to be abolished on the recommendation of the new Mayor, Lum Wen Koi. An official of the Mayor's office will henceforth look after this department.

Canton Authorities are considering extradition proceedings in Hong Kong against Mr. Wang Tsung Chu, former Acting Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung and Managing Director of the Central Bank of China, for alleged larceny of public funds. Mr. Wang and another official of the Bank are now being detained by the Hong Kong Police.

Since the return of the Kwangsi party more than 20 labour unions and several schools have been closed by the Police. The unions are said to have participated in the recent "Red" uprising.

A committee of residents and firms who suffered at the hands of the "Reds" has been organized to press for the payment of insurance policies. Several insurance companies have suggested the payment of 50 per cent. only, contending that the destruction was really an act of war which they did not intend to cover.

THE REFUGEE RUSH.

124,000 IMMIGRANTS BY RIVER STEAMERS.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC IN DECEMBER.

The troubles in Canton are clearly reflected in the Colony's passenger traffic returns for December. The excess of arrivals over departures in no less than 17,255, the population of a very fair sized town. The river steamers were packed during the days of the crisis and the immigration return for that source is no less than 24,288, the departures being 100,468.

Ocean going steamers showed 6,909 more departures than arrivals, while the river steamers brought in 24,288 passengers more than they took away from the Colony. Junk and launches, etc., took 145 more passengers away than they brought in.

The tabulated figures are as under:

	Arr.	Dep.
Ocean Going	49,933	56,806
Steamers	194,736	100,468
River Steamers	7,951	8,066
Junks and Launches		
Total	182,622	185,340

AN EXPENSIVE TYPING ERROR.

CLOTH MERCHANTS' DISPUTE.

\$1,000 LOSS OF PROFIT.

At the Summary Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, Messrs. Cherry & Co., of 33, Queen's Road Central, second floor, were sued by the Wai Sun Firm, of 43, Jervois Street, who claimed from them \$1,000 for breach of contract.

It appears that a dispute arose from an error alleged to have been made in a contract for the supply of cloth, which is said to have caused a loss to the plaintiffs.

The Wai Sun Firm alleged that the contract was to supply 13 bales of grey shirtings, each bale containing 25 pieces 33 inches by 78 yards each, as per sample, at the rate of \$7.10 a piece. The loss was caused by plaintiffs entering into a sub-contract with a Canton firm to resell the goods at a profit, but the goods were never delivered by the defendants.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for plaintiff and Mr. D. McCallum was for defendant.

Mr. McCallum, in answer to His Lordship said it was admitted that delivery had never been made, but it was denied that there had been a breach of contract, because the defendants claimed *inter alia* that the contract had been rescinded.

Mr. Russ said there was no doubt that plaintiffs arranged to buy but they had not received delivery although "prompt shipment" was stipulated.

Mr. McCallum agreed.

Plaintiffs had contracted with a Canton firm for the resale of the goods at a price of \$9.50, Hong Kong currency, this contract being made in Canton on May 4th.

That made the damages perfectly clear, commented Mr. Russ. They amounted to over \$1,000 but were being reduced to bring the matter within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court.

Mr. Russ further said there appeared to have been a mistake in the contract according to the defendants who alleged that the price charged should have been for 39 yards of cloth and not 78 yards. He contended that his clients did not rescind the contract and if it was possible to rescind a contract in that manner, then every contract could be so challenged.

The manager of the plaintiff firm gave evidence which supported what Mr. Russ had said in opening. He denied that the contract was rescinded and said he had no idea that a mistake had been made. The reason for the delay between the time of writing a letter threatening proceedings and the issue of the writ was that he was very busy and later his purchase began to press him for the goods.

Replying to Mr. McCallum, plaintiff said he knew there was a mill turning out "Blue Lamp" white cloth in pieces of 78 yards. The price charged at the time was reasonable. He admitted receiving a letter from the defendant firm saying that an error had been made and asking for their indulgence. Plaintiff contended that had the price gone down instead of up, the defendants would have forced him to complete the contract. He did not know at the time that the goods could not be delivered.

His Lordship asked if the fact had been overlooked that the contract bore the letters "E. and O. E." If effect was given to the letters it would not be a contract. It is, he said, a curious point. It is a new one on me.

Mr. Russ contended that a contract could not be broken because it bore the letters "E. and O. E." That would be an impossible position. Chinese business men were expected to know the language in which a contract was written but not hieroglyphics.

The Defence.

Mr. Yumada, assistant-manager of Cherry & Co., said the contract was signed by the firm's managing proprietor. In reply to His Lordship he said the goods were not delivered as a mistake was discovered in the contract. This was pointed out by witness to plaintiff's representative, who said that the contract would have to be fulfilled. The figures "78 yards" had been typed in the contract instead of "39 yards."

Mr. McCallum said his client admitted there had been a mistake made in the typing of the contract and submitted that the plaintiff discovered this error before entering into the second contract with the firm in Canton.

Judgment was reserved.

ROUND THE POLICE COURTS.

SEAMSTRESS AND LENIENT EMPLOYER.

Before Major C. Willson, at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Beatrice Gervais, a native of Mauritius, claimed from Madame Vesser \$14 said to be due to her as wages for working as a seamstress at \$20 a month. She alleged that she was dismissed and had only received \$8. Mr. D. L. Strellett, for the defence, suggested to the complainant that her remuneration was fixed at \$15 a month and food in addition to sleeping quarters. He then asked complainant whether the white felt hat which she was wearing was not one which Madame Vesser had missed from a room. Similar questions were asked in respect of a tea-cloth, four summer dresses and four silk scarves, which were also missing.

Complainant replied that the hat and silk dress which she was wearing were given her by Madame Vesser, while the other things were found in the amah's room where they had been taken to be washed. Then bursting into tears she mentioned that her husband was dead and she had two young children to bring up.

Madame Vesser, in the witness box, said that the complainant's wages were \$15 a month, and she had worked only 19 days. Witness had advanced her \$8, and seeing that complainant had also taken the hat, valued at \$7.50, witness considered that she had received more than was due. Witness denied that she gave the hat to the complainant. It was now without the ribbon and the leather lining. She also denied that she dismissed the complainant. She told complainant that if the missing dresses were not returned she would have to go. During the witness's absence part of the missing property was returned, but the complainant never came back until she arrived with the police.

The Magistrate found that the complainant had been employed at \$15 per month. She had been working for 19 days and therefore \$9.50 was due to her. Out of this amount had to be deducted the \$8 which was advanced to her, leaving a balance of \$1.50 still due. An order was made for this amount to be paid to the complainant.

Replying to Mr. Strellett, Major Willson said that he would make no order about the hat.

Mr. Vesser who was present in Court paid the complainant \$3, whereupon the complainant again broke into tears and thanked him remarking that Monsieur had always been very good to her.

ALTERED BANK NOTES.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday on two counts of uttering two \$10 notes of the Mercantile Bank of India, which had been altered to represent \$100 notes, at different shops in Shanghai Street and Laichikok Road on Thursday and Saturday. Two other men were charged with complicity with the defendant on the second count.

According to a statement by Sergeant Brittain, the owner of the second shop where defendant attempted to pass off the notes happened to be the brother of a shopkeeper where one of the notes in question was tendered two days previously. This man was struck by the similarity of the note to the previous one and had the three men detained. The notes were genuine, but the figures had been altered.

His Worship considered the case a serious one and remanded defendants until Wednesday morning.

AN AMMUNITION FIND.

A Chinese arrested in connection with the discovery of 14,100 rounds of ammunition on board a sampan at Laichikok on Saturday was brought before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday on a charge of unlawful possession. On the application of Inspector Fallon, the defendant was remanded for further enquiries, bail being refused.

(Continued on next column.)

GUNMEN AND POLICE.

MURDER CHARGE AGAINST CHINESE.

CONSTABLE'S STORY OF THE PURSUIT.

The case was continued at the Central Magistracy yesterday before Major C. Willson against the Chinese alleged to be one of the four gunmen responsible for the shooting affray at Wing Lok Street on December 7th. He was charged with the murder of two Chinese constables and the wounding of Sgt. McMahon.

Evidence was taken from a Chinese district watchman who said that at about 2.15 a.m. on the morning in question, he was on duty at Jervois Street. He was in Morrison Street when he heard shots being fired and drawing his revolver he rushed toward the Praya. There he saw Sgt. McMahon lying on the ground and two Indian constables holding a Chinese. Witness saw a Chinese running out of Morrison Street and he shouted to him to stop. The defendant then ran toward the Praya with witness close at his heels. After running a short distance witness fired two shots and the defendant retaliated by firing one shot.

Witness then fired three more shots and as his ammunition was then all spent, he hid behind a pillar. At Man Wah Lane the defendant reloaded and the defendant continued the chase and until he arrived at Jubilee Street where he found the defendant lying wounded on the ground.

Police Bravery.

Chinese constable No. 92 said that he was on duty on the morning in question near the Hong Kong and Canton Boat Wharf. He saw the defendant being chased by the last witness. He joined in the pursuit and when near Man Wah Lane, an Indian constable tried to stop the defendant. The defendant fired at the Indian. At the corner of Man Wah Lane, the defendant stopped to reload, when witness closed up with him and jumped on him.

The defendant fired at witness but the bullet was deflected by witness's buckle after making a hole in the tunic.

Defendant broke away and witness, taking shelter behind a pillar, fired two shots at the defendant. The prisoner continued running and witness kept after him. When near Jubilee Street, witness saw an Indian constable groaning against a wall. The Indian was hit by a shot from the defendant.

The case was then adjourned.

THE GAS THEFT CASE.

A. A. Remedios, who was temporarily released from goal where he is serving four weeks' hard labour for irregularities whilst in the employment of the Hong Kong and China Gas Company, made an appearance before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, sen., applied for a further remand informing His Worship that during the time Remedios had been out, he had given every assistance to the Company through the police, and he was making the present application with the consent of Mr. T. H. King, D.C.I.

His Worship allowed a remand until next Wednesday morning, remarking he would not be prepared to give any further remand.

A CAR TOUT'S OFFENCE.

A Chinese motor car tout had a charge brought against him before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday of learning, without being licensed, to drive a motor car on Hill Road in the early hours of the morning.

According to the evidence of Traffic Sergeant Clark, the man at the wheel tried to evade the officer by turning the car round, but this was not possible owing to the narrowness of the road. Hastily leaving the car together with another man who was inside, the defendant made an attempt to escape but was caught.

The defendant totally denied the charge, stating that he was employed on a car bearing a different number. His Worship disbelieved defendant's story and fined him \$25, or three weeks' hard labour.

BUILDER AND HOUSE OWNER.

THE CONTRACT DISPUTE.

DEFENDANT ON QUARRELS BETWEEN THE PARTY.

The hearing of the case in which the Sang Leong contractors, 14, Man Lam Street, Yau-mat, are claiming \$28,137.40 from Lai Sui Ching, 10, Wing Lok Street, the landlord of 15 European-style houses built at Yau-mat, was continued before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) at the Supreme Court yesterday.

The claim is in respect of \$7,000 balance due under a contract dated January 9th, 1924, and the remainder, \$19,137.40 is claimed for extra work done.

Defendant denies the debt, stating that the extra work was not required by the contract. Defendant counter-claims for \$8,770.11 as damages for work which was unsatisfactory and the omission of certain work.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Messrs. Lyson and Hall, is for plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., instructed by Mr. E. S. C. Brooks, is for the defendant.

Yesterday morning the cross-examination of plaintiff as to various details in the claim was continued by Mr. Eldon Potter, and later defendant went into the witness box.

Defendant's Evidence.

Defendant gave lengthy evidence as to details, and referred to dealings with plaintiff before the contract was drawn up.

Referring to a bill rendered by plaintiff, defendant said that it was not true that the bill was made out at his suggestion in such a way that, with the exception of two agreed items, extra work was omitted. Defendant said that he admitted the item of \$3,000 for external Shanghai plastering, but the other item of \$1,400 was for water tanks.

Plaintiff, he said, had purchased the tanks to supply the latrines, and it had nothing to do with him (defendant). He (defendant) had refused to pay that item from the beginning.

The account delivered on June 20th showed payments which agreed with his own books, with the exception of the item for \$1,400.

An item in his (defendant's) book which showed a payment of \$2,000 to the Yue Yick Company for bricks had not been credited to him by plaintiff.

Defendant complained of defective work and the omission to put Coke breeze under the tiles on the roofs. Also the doors, which should have been fitted to the houses, were not put in.

Defendant said that he had had several conversations with plaintiff about these omissions, and when plaintiff asked him to pay the balance, he told him that he must put the defective work right first.

This resulted in quarrels. In all he had three or four quarrels with plaintiff over the matter, and the final one, in August, 1925, nearly ended in a fight.

Mr. Potter pointed out to defendant that plaintiff in his evidence had denied that there had ever been any quarrels between them, and defendant said this was untrue.

Defendant spoke of receiving letters from plaintiff asking for the balance due to be paid, but nothing was said in these letters regarding the extra work.

When asked by Mr. Potter as to when he first discovered that the Coke breeze concrete had not been laid, defendant said it was about May, 1925, which was about the time of the granting of the occupation licences. He found it out when he went to examine a leakage.

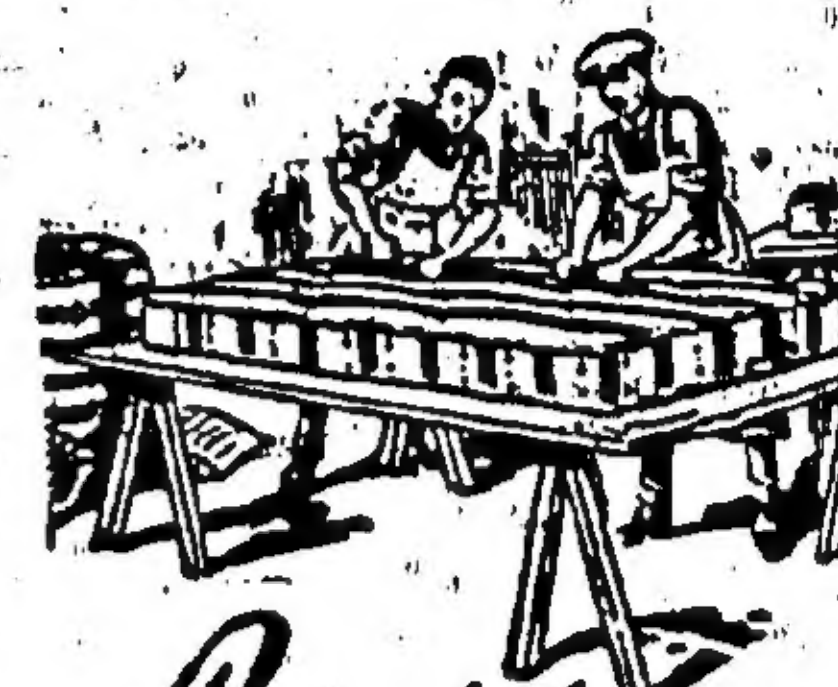
Defendant was still giving evidence on his own behalf when the case was adjourned until this morning.

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(4) HALFWAY DOWN. (5) HOPPEY. (6) GROWING UP.
4105 (7) BUCKINGHAM PALACE. (8) POLITENESS.
(9) THE THREE FOXES. (10) BROWNIE.
4106 (11) MARKET SQUARE. (12) THE CHRISTENING.
(13) LINES AND SQUARES.
4107 (14) VESPER.
THE KING'S BREAKFAST.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

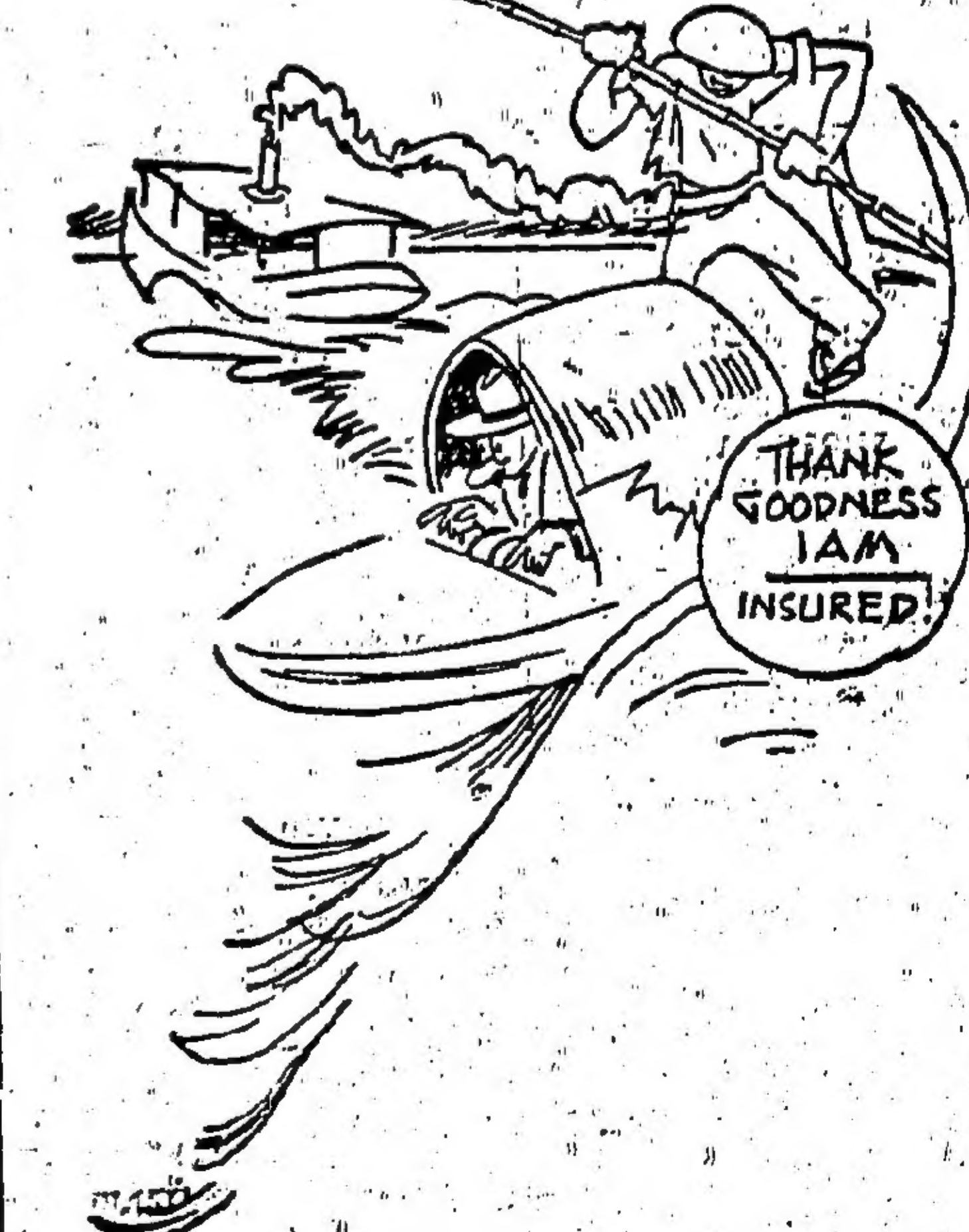
ICE HOUSE STREET.

TEL. C. 1322.

GENERAL ACCIDENT, FIRE & LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

By Appointment



For Full Particulars of Accident Insurance, Apply to the Agents—

JAMES H. BACKHOUSE LTD.

11, CHATER ROAD (2ND FLOOR)

[L.P.A.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the NORWEGIAN CONSULATE has REMOVED its Office to the BANK OF CANTON BUILDING, 37th Floor.

SVERRE BERG,
Consul.
[5738]

NOTICE.

HAVING Resigned my Position as Manager, Messrs. THEORESEN & CO., LTD., my Interest in and Connection with that Firm CEASES from TO-DAY.

SVERRE BERG,
Hong Kong, 7th Jan., 1928. [5739]

NOTICE.

WE have TO-DAY established Ourselves as Steamship Agents, Brokers, Merchants and Manufacturers Agents under the Name of BERG & CO., LTD., with Offices in the BANK OF CANTON BUILDING, Telephone No. Central 2448.

BERG & CO., LTD.
SVERRE BERG,
Managing Director.
[5760]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SVERRE BERG, having Resigned the Management of this Company, he is no longer connected with our Firm.

THEORESEN & CO., LTD.
Hong Kong, 9th Jan., 1928. [5761]

HELENA MAY LADIES' GYMNASIUM CLASS.

FOR HEALTH AND ENJOYMENT.

LADIES interested in Gymnastics, Games and Country Dancing are invited to form the above Class held at the HELENA MAY INSTITUTE on FRIDAYS, at 5.30 p.m. Fee: \$5 for 5 Successive Classes. The Class is directed by Miss HIGGINS. [5764]

CHINESE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

HONG KONG DIRECTORY.

THE above Directory, a Volume of 1,600 Pages, containing Names and Addresses of all Principal Merchants, both Foreign and Chinese, and Dealers in Different Trades in Hong Kong and Kowloon, is now published. Price: \$4.00. Every Office should have a Copy. [5762]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

THE INSTITUTION AND INSTALLATION of the Rev. ALFRED SWANN, M.A., D.D.C., as Dean of St. John's Cathedral and Archdeacon of Hong Kong, and the Rev. MOK SHAU-TSANG, Incumbent of the Church of Our Saviour, Canton, as Archdeacon of Canton, will take place at EVENSONG on JANUARY 12th, at 5.45 p.m.

A RECEPTION to welcome the Rev. A. and Mrs. SWANN will be held in the Cathedral Hall at 4.30 the same afternoon.

The Church Body extend a Cordial Invitation to all interested in the work of the Cathedral to be present on this occasion. [5767]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Situate at SHAUKIWAN ROAD in the Colony of Hong Kong, and registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 1705, and known as the MING YUEN GARDENS.

Area: 207,900 sq. ft. or thereabouts Annual Crown Rent: \$478.00

BY MESSRS. LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers,

At THEIR SALES ROOM,

No. 8A, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA, HONG KONG.

ON FRIDAY,

THE 13th DAY OF JANUARY, 1928,

At 3 o'clock p.m.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

MESSRS. HASTINGS, DENNIS & BOWLEY,

Mortgagee's Solicitors,

8, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL,

OR MESSRS. LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers,

No. 8A, DUNDRELL STREET. [5720]

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

OWNERS are Reminded that ENTRIES for the Forthcoming ANNUAL RACE MEETING will CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 14th JANUARY, 1928, at 3 p.m. [5751]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING: 13th, 14th, 15th & 16th FEBRUARY, 1928.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms are Now Ready and may be obtained at the RACE COURSE, HONG KONG CLUB and CAVERLEY BAY STABLES. [5653]

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, have Appointed MESSRS. N. MODY & CO. as our SOLE AGENTS in Hong Kong and South China for our KAJORA COAL CO. and DAMAGOREA COAL CO. of Bengal.

No other Person or Persons have any Right or Power to deal in our Name for the above Collieries.

P. E. GUZDAR & CO., Calcutta, 21st December, 1927. [5756]

STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

MACAO TO TIMOR.

THE Government of Macao is prepared to accept Proposals for the Establishment of a Steamship Service between MACAO and TIMOR. Proposals should reach the Undersigned Not Later Than 17th JANUARY, 1928. Particulars may be obtained from the PORTUGUESE CONSULATES at Hong Kong, Shanghai, Singapore, Manila, Kobe, Amoy, and Saigon, or from the Undersigned.

ALMEIDA PINHEIRO, Harbour Master, Macao, 20th December, 1927. [5689]

TO LET.

A FLAT in HUMPHREYS BUILDING, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [5617]

TO LET.—A room suitable for the Storage of COAL, TIMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS, &c., with Water Frontage. Apply by Letter to THE MANAGER, KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY OFFICES, Kowloon. [5725]

TO LET.—For 8 Months from 3rd MARCH, on the PEAK within Easy Reach of Tram Terminus, Six-roomed HOUSE with Verandah, Cool and Breezy, Excellent View. Well-furnished and Modern Sanitation. Use of Car may be arranged.—Apply Box 8739, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5739]

TO LET.—Furnished, 10, BRANK-SOME TOWERS, MAY ROAD. Five Rooms, 3 Baths, Modern Sanitation.—Apply by Letter to G. GRIMBLE at above Address. [5747]

FLATS TO LET KOWLOON.

46/52, NATHAN ROAD,

22/28, CARNARVON ROAD

FLATS OF TWO & THREE ROOMS

RENTS—\$75 to \$100 PER MONTH.

MODERN SANITATION AND SEWAGE QUANTITIES.

APPLY TO

S. J. DAVID & CO.

DAVID HOUSE,

67/69 DES VOUX ROAD

CENTRAL.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOROUGHLY Reliable AMAH, available for journey to ENGLAND, FEBRUARY. Previous Experience of Sea Travelling.—Box 296, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5766]

INTIMATIONS.



AWARDED
50
GOLD AND PRIZE
MEDALS!

IT NEVER VARIES.

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Phone C. 516. Established 86 years. [50]

BIRTH.

BROOKS.—In London, on December 8th, 1927, to the wife of E. S. C. BROOKS, a son. [597]

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JANUARY 10th, 1928.

POLITICS AND THE SHANGHAI DEFENCE FORCE.

EVERY British subject in the Far East will welcome the Prime Minister's declaration that there will be no withdrawal of the Shanghai Defence Force as long as such action is likely to imperil the lives of our people. When the term of office of the present Government expires, and its members render an account of their stewardship at the next general election nothing will redound more to their credit than the despatch of the Defence Force to China. There were strong influences urging them either to do nothing or to be content with a far smaller enterprise than was actually undertaken. There were diplomatic complications and the bitter hostility of a wilfully ignorant Opposition quite prepared to gamble in British lives for the sake of party advantage. Moreover, the country was passing through an economic crisis and this extra expense was not to be embarked upon lightly. There was also, it must

be remembered, the tempting alternative of sending small reinforcements from India and trusting to the Nationalist assurances that no violence was intended against the Settlement.

The Labour Party at Home had pleaded, with an eloquence seldom wasted on the interests of their own country, that Chinese Nationalism should be given a chance. The Government yielded, and the surrender of the Hankow and Kiangkiang concessions was the result, but when their mistake became apparent they squarely faced the task of protecting British interests and restoring our sadly damaged prestige. It is interesting to recall some of the advice on the situation tendered to the Government when the crisis was at its height. There was Mr. C. P. TREVILYAN, who held the post of Minister of Education in the Labour Government and should be in a position to speak with some authority. He counselled "adequate arrangements" for the total evacuation of the Settlement should any Chinese general decide that he would like to plunder it. There was Mr. RAMSAY MACDONALD's proud faith in EUGENE CHEN, in whom he seemed to recognize a spirit kindred to his own. "An interview with Mr. CHEN is worth any number of Divisions of troops," he declared. If Mr. CHEN assured them all would be well that was sufficient for gentlemen safe at Westminster. No doubt any one of them would have undertaken to hold up a Chinese mob by waving an assurance signed Chen Yu Jen. No doubt they believed that the said assurance, presented in a silver casket, would have had a deciding influence upon such crusaders of Chinese democracy as the "Christian General." These noisy, if not very influential English gentlemen, and their followers had in 1914 urged neutrality in the Great War; at the beginning of the century they were pro-Bosers; a generation ago their political ancestors were turned out of office, neck and crop, for abandoning GORDON in Khartoum.

It may at first appear to be an alarming reflection that a cabinet including Mr. MACDONALD and Mr. TREVILYAN may be governing the Empire in less than two years. No party can count on a second term of office and the Conservative Party have had the upper hand, except for a brief interlude, since the second Coalition was formed during the War. But, fortunately, every indication suggests that only a Labour Party led by reasonable men advocating a practicable policy is likely to stand much chance at the polls. There is always a vast difference between the clamouring of an opposition's left wing and the actual achievement of a party entrusted with the responsibility of government. It is useless to speculate upon what might have happened in China had Mr. RAMSAY MACDONALD been Prime Minister in 1927. The Defence Force is out here, and its complete withdrawal by any government is unlikely until the position in China has considerably improved. Whatever illusions British Labour may have entertained about Nationalism in the full flush of its military triumph under nominal civilian control it can have none about the present contentions between militaristic groups. Shanghai is still a rich prize, and any sign of weakness might very well lure one or other of China's soldiers of fortune to attempt its seizure by a coup de main.

The Hon. Sir Siga-son Chow is to distribute the prizes at the Ellis Kadoorie School at 10.30 a.m. next Saturday.

There will be a lecture at the Helena May Institute on Monday, January 16th, at 5.30 p.m. The subject is Fra Angelico—by Father Finn, S.J.—Adv.

St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club are holding a dance at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant this evening, beginning at 8.45.

Acting on information received the Police made a seizure of 11,180 rounds of ammunition near the Naval Torpedo Basin at Laichikok on Sunday night. One arrest was made.

Dr. B. H. Mallon, Health Officer of the Port, leaves by the *President Jefferson* on Wednesday, to undergo a serious operation in America. He hopes to return to the Colony later.

The necessary work of clearing the block on the road between Taun Wan and Castle Peak, caused by the landslide of Sunday has been started, and before long the road will be available for motorists.

The 4th Light Brigade Royal Artillery, comprising Pack Batteries, who were among the troops sent to China during the trouble in the North, are leaving Hong Kong for the United Kingdom, to-day or to-morrow.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. George Henry White, engineers' draughtsman, residing at No. 3, Tantalum Terrace, Kowloon Dock, and Miss Gladys Louise Woolley, of the staff of the Vacuum Oil Company, residing at No. 563, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

As the result of a fight in the porcelain market at Kennedy Town, in which choppers were alleged to have been used, a Chinese living at No. 168, Canton Road, Kowloon, was removed to hospital suffering from injuries to his head, arms and body.

An amah was victimised by two Chinese, on Sunday and parted with \$34 in jewellery and \$9 in cash in exchange for two novels wrapped around with a dirty handkerchief and which the two men said were banknotes. She was asked to go to a money-changer to get cash for them and to deposit her valuables as security.

A very real need will be met by the opening of the Hotel Riviera at Macao next Sunday, January 16th. A special dinner at \$3 a head is being served and there is a dance from 9 p.m. to 2.30 a.m. Tables may be booked at the Hong Kong Hotel, and the *Sui On* will leave here on Sunday for Macao at 9 a.m.

A ladies gymnastic class, "for health and enjoyment," is being started by Miss "Siggins" who has had considerable teaching experience both at Home and in Siam. The classes are being held at the Helena May Institute each Friday at 5.30 p.m. Gymnastics, games and country dancing will be taught and the very modest charge of \$5 for four successive classes.

The inquiry into the death of a Chinese girl as a result of being knocked down by a motor car at the "Praya East Reclamation on December 27th, was continued yesterday before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy. Further evidence revealed the fact that the driver of the car had begun driving only two months ago. He miscalculated the distance when swerving to avoid knocking against a man who had just jumped off a tram car. The jury returned a verdict of death through misadventure.

(Continued on next Column.)

"THE SPIRIT OF AMERICA."

ENLIGHTENED MATERIALISM.

DOMINATION OF THE PIONEER.

There was a very good attendance yesterday evening at the St. Peter's Young Men's Club for Mr. J. D. Bush's lecture on "The Spirit of America." Mr. Bush said in part:—I do not agree with the unreasonably caustic critics of the American civilisation, who say that it is doomed to destruction, because it is the citadel of materialism, "a land of crude practical worldliness, unimaginative, irreverent, without religion." Far too much has been written against the United States in recent years and not enough has been said in appreciation of the real spirit of the American people as a whole.

In order to apprehend and feel the real spirit of America, we need to bear in mind some of its characteristics in the structure of the continent and the nature of the settlement of the people. The nation is made up of a diversity of races but though many ingredients went into the making of this American pudding, the original old colonial stock has never disappeared, according to Lothrop Stoddard, the author of "Re-birthing America." He says that, "America is still American, and is going to remain American. Does anyone doubt this?" asks Mr. Stoddard. "Then look at the facts: Our white population is approximately 100,000,000. Nearly one half of that total (about 49,000,000) is of the old colonial stock. Most of the colonial stock is of English or Scottish blood, and the balance is of closely kindred North European blood, which has been completely assimilated. Of this, Theodore Roosevelt is a good example. If ever there was a typical American, it was 'T. R.' Yet Roosevelt's ancestry was Dutch, French Huguenot, Scotch-Irish and German. His genealogy shows no English strain. But Roosevelt was American through and through.

The American as a people is distinctly a race of pioneers. Two centuries ago, this pioneering race set out to win a continent. And now the continent has been won. Instead of going through untracked wilderness of forests and swamps, the modern explorers have looked upon miles and miles of automobile plants, steel factories, department stores and banks.

America is prosperous because it believes in the American pioneering spirit of breaking with the traditional theory of economics and industry. As a race of pioneers, the Americans are in the habit of blazing new trails and are accustomed to the practice of not only tackling new economic or industrial problems in a new way, but also in almost every field of endeavour concerning the physical well-being of mankind.

Solution Of The Poverty Problem. "Not only starvation, but also poverty, is practically made controllable. The secret lies in making labour sufficiently productive to get the material comforts within the reach of all. Never before were the comforts—even luxuries—so widely diffused among men.

In Europe you have various industrial barriers, each trying to exclude the other by putting obstacles in each other's way. In the United States, there is an absolute economic and industrial unity within the country. For this reason, the American industrial system can develop such a thing as mass production with such technical marvels. The American industrial creed is that "if production can only be increased in an uninterrupted flow industry will create an expanding volume of income sufficient to increase both wages and profit indefinitely."

(Continued on next Column.)

ON THE "PRESIDENT JEFFERSON."

WHO'S WHO AMONG THE PASSENGERS.

The *U.S. President Jefferson* arrived from Manila yesterday morning, and is sailing for Seattle and Victoria, via ports, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12.30 a.m.

Among the passengers arriving here from Manila were:—General G. A. L. Dumont, the military attaché of the French Consulate at Washington, D.C. He has been in Manila as the guest of the U.S. Army.

Mr. C. Potter, a consulting mining engineer who is on his 90th trip across the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Link, a representative of the Dodge Bros. Motor Co. of Sydney, Australia, and his wife who are on their way home on leave and business.

Mr. Dean Hellis, Jr., son of the manager of Spencer Kellogg of Manila, on his way home on leave in the States. Mr. Hellis has a very responsible position with his firm and will probably study business conditions while in the United States.

Mr. D. E. Clancy, Divisional Superintendent of Schools of the Province of Bulacan, P.I., which is noted for the manufacture of Bulacan hats.

WEATHER REPORT.

FINE TO CLOUDY.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.50 p.m., stated:—

The anti-cyclone has strengthened and remains central in the vicinity of Tokyo another has developed over N. China. The monsoon will freshen along the coast of north China Sea.

Local Forecast:—N. and N.E. winds, moderate, fine to cloudy.

This is an entire reversal of the old economic theory, in that there is an inherent conflict between profits and wages—that is, a penny more in wages means a penny less in profits.

The industrial philosophy has practically solved the ancient conflict between capital and labour. Let us be intellectually honest with ourselves. Other nations in Europe would have adopted this industrial philosophy of the Americans if they could.

Not Entirely Steeped In Materialism.

Furthermore, the American civilisation is not entirely steeped in materialism. It is materialism in idealism. The great captains of industry in the United States are not all hard materialists. These men have practical dreams and visions as well. They create, organise and carry forward an industrial project because they dream of helping to carry on and to accelerate the movement of a huge, seething progressive society like the 48 States of the Union.

When, again, it is a mistake to think that the great American business leaders are after the Almighty Dollar alone, to use a common parlance. They talk about money, because that is the symbol of his success, intelligence and power. The successful American business men make, lose, spend and give away money with a generous heart. "To the good American," says George Santayana, "many subjects are sacred: sex is sacred, women are sacred, children are sacred, business is sacred, America is sacred, masonic lodges and college clubs are sacred." Mr. Santayana explains that "This feeling grows out of the good opinion he wishes of these things and serves to maintain it."

The time will also come, said the lecturer in conclusion, when the American people will pursue the things of the mind with as much intensity as they have done in working out their industrial philosophy.

Mr. Thomas Pam presided.

THE NATIVE PRESS AND CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS AUTONOMY.

AN INTERESTING PROPOSAL.

FOURTH KUOMINTANG CONFERENCE MAY BEGIN TO-DAY.

DOUBT AS TO FORMATION OF A QUORUM.

HUNAN TROOPS REFUSE TO SUBMIT TO HUPEH'S DICTATION.

The vernacular Press publishes a statement purporting to convey a proposal of the "Customs Inspector-General in Peking," in which a *modus vivendi* with regard to Chinese Maritime Customs autonomy is propounded. It will probably be regarded as more novel than sound.

According to Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, who, more than any of the Kuomintang leaders at Nanking, has been active in furthering the holding of the much-discussed 4th Kuomintang Conference, the conference may begin to-day or to-morrow. There appears to be some doubt as to the likelihood of a quorum being present.

"Red" risings are reported from Fengtien province, Chang Tso Lin's own native haunts. Unless the Dictator and Generalissimo is able to cope effectively with the "Reds," he will probably find himself in a somewhat illogical position when next he fulminates against "Red" risings.

Yet another little war has broken out; this time on the Hunan border. It appears that certain Hunanese troops refuse to submit to the Hupeh Dictation—hence the "call to arms."

WHAT CUSTOMS INSP. GENERAL PROPOSES.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, January 9th. The Customs Inspector-General in Peking has proposed to the Peking Government certain tariff reforms. He says that the Powers concerned have unanimously agreed that Chinese Customs autonomy cannot be put into effect until the reunification of the Chinese Government. As a *modus vivendi*, a special commission, to which those parties concerned are quite independent politically is to be organized to reform the existing tariff rates and regulations, which could be put into operation until January 1st, 1929, the date fixed for the commencement of Chinese Customs autonomy.

RED-RISINGS IN THE NORTH.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, January 9th. "Red" risings are reported to have occurred in Fengtien province. Notorious bandit groups have allied themselves with the "Big Knife" societies. They fly "Red" flags and indulge in looting and murdering. Local authorities are being and some district official buildings have been occupied.

ANOTHER LITTLE WAR.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, January 9th. The 7th and 10th Army Corps, of Hupeh, have moved towards the Hunan border to fight the Hunanese who, under General Ho Chien, refuse to submit to the dictation of Hupeh leaders. General Hu Chung Tu will proceed to the front to direct operations personally.

THE KUOMINTANG FACTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, January 9th. While news from Nanking is sparse, merely indicating that the new Government officials are taking up office without waiting for the confirmation of their appointments by the Fourth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Conference—as, for example, Mr. T. V. Soong took over the Finance Ministry on Saturday—the situation in the Middle Yangtze is developing along the usual lines, military leaders maneuvering to gain control of the wealthy trading centres.

Thus, it is understood that the late Commander of Hankow, General Hu Tsung Tu, is proceeding up river to Ichang, which has been apportioned to him by arrangement with General Pei Chung Hai and Li Tsung Jen. This has forced back General Yang Sen to Wansien, where he recently called a conference of Szechuanese Generals to consider future policy.

The Wuhu faction's troops are advancing towards Hsiao Chien, as negotiations with General Ho Chien have broken down, the latter tending to make an alliance with General Wu Pei Fu and Yang Sen against Wuhu. Both these parties and Canton seem likely to oppose Marshal Chiang Kai Shek if he attempts to extend his own bulwark in Kiangsu and Chekiang, where General Ho Ying Chien is an important factor. This is exemplified by the fact that the former Fukienese bandit, Chang Chun, who assisted General Ho Ying Chien in his invasion of Fukien early last year, will shortly be appointed as Defence Commissioner of Shanghai and Wusung.

S.S. "FOOKLI" FOUNDERS.

CHINA NAVIGATION S.S. "SINKIANG" RESCUES ELEVEN.

12 LIVES BELIEVED LOST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 9th. The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Sinkiang arrived to-day with 11 Chinese survivors of the steamer Fookli, which foundered in the Haitan Strait after leaving Foochow.

While passing through the Strait the Sinkiang sighted wreckage, and a close watch was kept. As a result eleven survivors were found on a raft.

The Fookli was almost totally submerged.

Though the rescued stated that the captain and others of the Fookli got ashore in a boat no trace of them would be found by a landing party from the Sinkiang.

It is believed that a dozen lost their lives.

IRISH FREE STATE.

MR. TIM HEALY'S TRIBUTE TO ENGLAND.

"OUR FOREIGN KING."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DUBLIN, January 8th. There was a felicitous atmosphere at the banquet given by the Executive Council in honour of Mr. Tim Healy (Governor-General of Irish Free State) on the eve of his retirement. Among those who attended were the Roman Catholic and Protestant Archbishops.

Mr. Healy spoke on Anglo-Irish relations and emphasised that the English during the past year had not interfered in any Irish matter to the extent of a little or scintilla, while regarding the talk of "our foreign King" he averred that the latter is a gentleman. We know his pedigree and I wish we knew as much about those who talk of his interference in Irish affairs.

Mr. Cochrane, presiding, wished Mr. Healy a well-earned rest, enjoying the affection and admiration of everyone in Ireland.

THE "BOMB" STORY FROM PARIS.

"NOBODY HAS DIED."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MADRID, Jan. 9th. With reference to the alleged bomb which exploded yesterday, it is explained that it was not a bomb-throwing but an explosion of fireworks in the Riado de Cordoba, in which several persons were injured. "Nobody has died, so far."

The following is the telegram referred to:—

PARIS, January 8th. A telegram from Madrid states that a dozen persons were injured, several fatally, at a fireworks display at Riado de Cordoba, as a result of unknown persons hurling bombs into the crowd. The motive is believed to be political.

ANGLO-AMERICAN HISTORY.

LITERATURE BEING SOUGHT.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, January 8th. A message from Newhaven, Connecticut, announces that Mrs. Florence Brookston, of New York, has presented Yale University with a fund of \$25,000, the income from which is to be used for the collection of literature bearing on Anglo-American relations between the years 1760 and 1816.

WU PEI FU AND SZE CHUANESSE GENERALS.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

WANSIEN, Jan. 8th. A conference of Szechuanese Generals, at which Wu Pei Fu was present, has been held, but it is not known what decisions were arrived at.

There are considerable troop movements on the upper river. As shipping is likely to be commandeered the running of British steamers has been suspended.

Bandits Flitting On Ships.

ICHANG, Jan. 8th. There are growing signs of uneasiness. Ships in the locality are being fired on by bandits who are causing much trouble.

MUNIFICENT GIFT FROM AN AMERICAN.

G.\$1,000,000 TO CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

"HOW TO PROLONG HUMAN LIFE."

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 9th. Mr. Albert Lasker, ex-Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, and his wife have donated a million dollars to Chicago University for the establishment of a Lasker Foundation in Medical Research into the cause and prevention of disease among the middle-aged and old-aged, with a view to ascertaining how to prolong human life.

GERMANY AND REPARATION.

POINTED STATEMENT BY M. ALBERT THOMAS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOURDEAUX, Jan. 9th. A noteworthy utterance of the Frenchman, M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, that no expert considered that the full execution by Germany of reparation payments could ever be realized. "We must sooner heed the warnings of the Agent-General of Reparations Payments."

MORE SOVIET DEATH SENTENCES.

ALLEGED ESPIONAGE.

FIFTEEN PERSONS INVOLVED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RIGA, January 8th. Three out of the 15 tried at Leningrad on espionage charges on behalf of Finland, have been sentenced to death. The others were given varying terms of imprisonment. Two of the former had their sentences commuted to 10 years' imprisonment in accordance with the November amnesty, but the Court appealed and the Soviet Executive did not reprieve the third.

AFGHANISTAN ROYALTY IN ITALY.

ESCORTING AEROPLANES COLLIDE.

BANQUET IN ROME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Rome, January 8th. After a fortnight's visit to Egypt where he expressed a wish to conclude the Afghano-Egyptian Treaty of friendship, King Amanullah of Afghanistan, who is engaged on a European tour, arrived at Naples to-day.

King Amanullah was ceremoniously welcomed after which he proceeded to Rome passing through streets beflagged and festooned and thronged by enthusiastic crowds to the Palace where he was greeted by the King and Queen of Italy, Signor Mussolini, and the British Ambassador.

At a banquet given in honour of the visitor this evening, King Victor cordially toasted the royal guest, recalling in the course of a brief speech that Italy was the first European nation to recognise Afghan independence. He was convinced that Afghan relations would tighten in the future.

Air Tragedy.

The journey from Naples was marred by a tragedy and incidentally a remarkable escape. Two aeroplanes escorting the train were carrying out evolutions, stunting over the capital when they collided in mid-air.

One of the planes crashed, the pilot being killed instantly, but the other was able to continue its flight.

ANOTHER BERLIN EXPLOSION.

SEQUEL TO CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The city was roused at nine o'clock in the morning by a noise like a thunder clap when an explosion in the Dahlem suburb destroyed a villa occupied by two professors engaged on chemical experiments. The house was blown to pieces, two being killed and eight seriously injured.

S.S. "PRESIDENT MONROE."

STRANDED IN INLAND-SEA.

REFLOATED AND UNDAMAGED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, January 8th. The s.s. President Monroe, while passing through the Inland Sea on her way to Shanghai, went aground.

Attempts to refloat her have been unsuccessful. The passengers are all safe and further attempts at refloating are being made this evening.

TOKYO, January 8th. The President Monroe has been refloated, and is proceeding direct to Shanghai. She is undamaged. [The President Monroe is due here on Saturday. She is one of the Dollar Line's fleet of nine on the round-the-world service.]

MR. BALDWIN ON THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

THE ENDEAVOUR TO CREATE PEACE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

REGGY, January 8th. Speaking at Worcester yesterday, the Prime Minister expressed the view that more progress had been made throughout Europe in the last three years than in any "equal period since the war. It was in October, 1925, that the greatest step was taken in the conference at Locarno, which brought together France, Belgium, Germany, Italy and Great Britain as general guarantors of the existing western frontier between Germany and Belgium and France. The latter country for the first time since the war had a feeling of security without which it was naturally impossible for her to co-operate as we should all desire in the necessary work of reconstituting and pacifying Europe. Then, on the other hand, it brought Germany into the League of Nations and marked the definite end of the post-war period. It enabled the Inter-Allied Military Commission in Germany to be withdrawn two months ago. Germany, on her part, has shown good faith in carrying out the terms of the Versailles Treaty and we now have the great co-operation of Germany, and while our relations essential to progress in Europe have so greatly improved with Germany it has been possible also to increase co-operation with France and with Italy. Now the great progressive nations of the West are united in their endeavour to create a peaceful and prosperous Europe.

The Shanghai Defence Force. Referring to China, Mr. Baldwin said that the British Government was still prepared to revise its treaty with China providing China was in the position to make a bargain. As to the Shanghai Defence Force, it was admitted by the whole world that it had probably saved the lives of thousands of white people. He hoped in time it might be possible to withdraw this force and that they might see a united government in China. But that force would not be withdrawn so long as its withdrawal might imperil the lives of British people.

Disarmament. The Premier said he did not think there was any country which had shown more practically how deeply and earnestly it felt in the matter of disarmament than had Britain. He declared that the British proposals at the Geneva Naval Conference would have precluded armament competition. He did not know what would be the next practical attempt to be made, but there was nothing in the course pursued by the British Government since the war which could lead people to think that when there is anything practical to be done Great Britain will not be in the van of progress.

U.S.A. AND NICARAGUA.

FIRING ON U.S. AEROPLANES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MANAGUA, January 8th. Aeroplanes from Quilali, carrying Marines wounded in the recent fighting, encountered a hot barrage from the insurgents' rifles and were forced to fly high.

THAT PEACE PACT.

FRENCH NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

WHAT WASHINGTON THINKS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, January 8th. Writing on the subject of M. Briand's reply to Mr. Kellogg, the *Echo de Paris* says that "all M. Briand's amendments are actuated by intelligible and even necessary objects."

The *Petit Parisien* observes that M. Briand, in suggesting that the Pact should first be signed by France and the United States, adopted the only procedure, which could achieve the aim quickly. Otherwise there would have been long delay in communicating the proposed formulae to the various other Powers for study and approval.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.] Washington Official Opinion Of M. Briand's Views.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8th.

As indicated in the message of the 7th inst., official opinion is hardening against M. Briand's suggestion to outlay only "aggressive wars." Scarcely less importance is attached to M. Briand's desire for the immediate ratification of the treaty as between France and the United States in view of the American abhorrence of "entangling alliances."

Authoritative circles forecast that the United States will insist upon a categorical pronouncement against "all war" and any treaty will be multilateral from the beginning but if negotiations break down, it is still possible that Mr. Kellogg and M. Briand will deal with the preamble of the Arbitration Treaty in which a definite though not so far-reaching a pronouncement against war can be appropriately placed.

PROHIBITION MEANS MORE DRUNKENNESS.

STEADY INCREASE IN ARRESTS.

YOUNG DRINKERS.

New York, Dec. 12th.

There has been a continuous increase in drunkenness in the United States since prohibition became operative.

This is made clear by a report of the Moderation League, based on police records. In 602 towns and cities there were 711,889 arrests for intoxication in 1926. The same places reported 687,812 arrests for intoxication in 1925 and 630,981 in 1924.

Charts issued by the league show the increase in intoxication in individual cities. Thus Birmingham, Alabama, under a State restriction law permitting a limited consumption of intoxicants, had 3,481 intoxication arrests in 1915, when the Act was passed. The number fell to an average of 924 for the years 1916 to 1919. Then the Volstead Act became operative, and arrests for intoxication advanced until in 1926 the number was 5,886.

New York's Record.

New York City also shows a heavy increase. There were 6,855 arrests for intoxication in 1919, since when the average has been about 12,000 yearly.

"By far the most distressing result of the Volstead Act," says the report, "is the increasing drinking among boys, girls, and young people generally. The Federal Council of the Churches in its investigation of the subject sent questionnaires to 2,700 social workers. The majority of the replies received stated that they observed more drinking by young people as compared with pre-prohibition times."

The Moderation League seeks to change the prohibition law for a "restoration to true temperance." Its directors include Mr. Elihu Root, formerly Secretary of State, Mr. Newcombe Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Mr. H. S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Mr. Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and Professor Michael Pupin, of Columbia University.

THE THAMES FLOODS.

WORST FOR SEVEN CENTURIES.

HUNDREDS OF FAMILIES SUFFER.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

REGGY, January 8th. The flooding of the London river-side districts on Saturday morning was due to a combination of three factors, namely, high tide, the swollen state of the river due to floods and to a gale which had piled up tide water.

Actually the tide rose six feet one inch above the predicted height, and no record exists of such conditions having occurred before in the River Thames. The final death-roll reached fourteen, nearly all the victims having been drowned in basement bedrooms.

The damage done to house property was very considerable, while the public building which suffered most was the Tate Gallery, where the basements stored with pictures, including portfolios containing hundreds of Turner drawings, were flooded. The injury done cannot yet be estimated.

Hundreds of families, many poor, have suffered serious loss and prompt measures were taken to organise relief. Shelter in churches, hospitals, schools and private dwellings was immediately provided for all in need, and appeals for subscriptions to relief funds were started by London municipalities affected.

Worst For Seven Centuries. Historians state that the last Thames flood comparable with that of Saturday occurred nearly seven centuries ago in A.D. 1250.

Abnormal tides surpassing any within living memory were experienced along the East Coast yesterday, and whole colonies of beach huts used in summer by holiday makers at Frinton, Walton-on-Naze, and other resorts were washed out to sea. Wharves in Rochester and Chatham and railway lines between Colchester and Clacton were damaged.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.] Royal Sympathy.

LONDON, January 8th.

Their Majesties the King and Queen have sent messages of sympathy to the London flood victims. The King has donated £100 to the relief fund and Her Majesty has given £50.

GOLF.

LOS ANGELES OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9th.

In the Los Angeles Open Golf Championship over 72 holes, MacDonald-Smith (Great Neck, New York) scored 284, winning \$3,500; Harry Cooper (California) 287; Abe Espinosa (Chicago) 290; Bill Melhorn (New York), Tommy Armour (Rockville) and Alwatrous (Grand Rapids) all tied for fourth place with 292.

AMUNDSEN AND ENGLAND.

PAST HELP FORGOTTEN.

I have been investigating Capt. Amundsen's connection with this country, and I find that as long ago as 1909 the Royal Geographical Society made a grant towards one of his expeditions at a time when, according to contemporary records, he had hoped to receive considerable contributions from America, but did not get them. I find also that when he arrived in this country after his South Pole success, he told an interviewer: "England has in the past been very kind to me. One feels that England is the home of great explorers, and so, if I may say so, one feels at home. I have been offered so much hospitality that I have been obliged to decline most of it."

Then, for a month or so, Capt. Amundsen toured Great Britain, lecturing to enthusiastic audiences. Now, fifteen years later, he draws on recollections of those times, and dubs us "a race of very bad losers."—*Daily Express*.

DEGREE DAY AT THE UNIVERSITY.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4.)

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

"If I fulfil this oath and conduct it not, be it mine to enjoy life and am, alike with good fortune among all men for all time to come; but may the contrary befall me if I transgress and violate my oath."

Hippocrates died at Larissa in extreme old age about the year 377 B.C. His life's work, accomplished with no other appliances than observation and induction, was to destroy the view that diseases are due either to the attacks of demons or to their actual entry into the body—a view which even to-day is common enough—and to lay the foundations of the scientific study of medicine. He served a great cause—the cause of healing and alleviation of human suffering—by his life-long fight against superstition and magic. Every one of you in the Faculty of Medicine owes him an undying debt; and those of you who go out into China to grapple with problems of sanitation and disease among a people whose trust is still largely placed in geomancy—if I may so translate the phrase *fang shui*—whose belief in demons is still very real, and much of whose pharmacy and medicine is to this day non-rational, cannot do better than take the life and work of Hippocrates as your inspiration. If on the one hand you admit in humbleness of heart that few men can rival in genius the Father of Medicine, yet on the other hand you may justly strengthen yourselves by reflecting that in the medical and in general scientific knowledge you are immeasurably better endowed than was Hippocrates.

Subtleties of Pure Mathematics.

The Faculty of Arts in this University at present presents the study of mathematics. This is as it should be for in art alone is the human mind truly creative and in no realm of thought is this fact more apparent than in pure mathematics. Take, for example, arithmetic and geometry. The most abstract construction of which human thought is capable is the zero of arithmetic, self-identical, incapable of differentiation and its quantum insusceptible of increase or decrease, the very type and symbol of that existential identity which forms the substratum of thought. We construct the zero of arithmetic as having neither magnitude nor position. Let us then restore position while still abstracting extension. Such a construction is the geometrical point or the unit of arithmetic. Neither can be found anywhere in *verum natura*; but when symbolized, they form the starting points of the sciences of plane geometry and of pure number.

To further and restore extension as well as position. For example, take two geometrical points and connect them in the most direct manner possible. Such a construction we call a straight line. But here again we may make various distinctions according to the nature of the extension we restore. Thus we may concern ourselves only with the length of the line neglecting entirely its breadth. Such a thought-construction is the geometrical line. On the other hand we may make a thought-construction such that it has length and breadth without height. Such a construction we call a plane superficies; and it is the abstraction on which plane geometry is based.

Finally we can construct extension of three dimensions and this is the fundamental construction of solid geometry, which no longer abstracts height from length and breadth. We see, then, that geometry constructs its definitions, axioms and postulates, and that even in its most complicated theorems the progress is by construction. Three straight lines can enclose a space, because we construct them to do so. But this is our own constructive act; for otherwise two of the three lines might be parallel, in which case another line crossing them would not enclose a space, or each of the lines might be in a different plane. The figures in pure mathematics are such as thought makes them, and the elements of which they are constructed contain only the properties with which thought has endowed them. It is for this reason that the demonstrations of pure mathematics possess a certainty and universality such as no other sciences have achieved. In other words pure mathematics is *par excellence* the science in which bricks are made without straw or, to use a more appropriate metaphor, the science in which thought unaided by anything external to itself sets out on strange voyages of exploration through uncharted seas.

Tremendous Results With The Simplest Apparatus.

Mathematics has truly been called a Greek science and so far as pure geometry is concerned, the mathematical technical equipment still is almost wholly Greek. The first great name is that of Thales of Miletus (about 624-547 B.C.), to whom are attributed the theorems that a circle is bisected

by any diameter; that the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal; that, if two straight lines cut one another, the vertically opposite angles are equal; that, if two triangles have two angles and one side respectively equal, the triangles are equal in all respects; and that the angle in a semi-circle is a right angle.

His greatest successor was Euclid of Alexandria, whose *Elements* in thirteen books, was still the work from which I was taught geometry as a school-boy. Euclid flourished about 300 B.C.; and as Proclus said of him, he brought to irrefragable demonstration the things which were only somewhat loosely proved by his predecessors. His instrument was the creative human intellect, little if at all aided by any tools or appliances.

First Measuring Of The Earth's Size.

But consider now the case of Eratosthenes of Cyrene, who died in 193 B.C., and who set himself the task of measuring the size of this earth upon which we live, only very partially explored at that date by the inhabitants of the Mediterranean and believed by most men to be flat. The only instrument used by Eratosthenes was a *gnomon*, that is a staff or erect that position of its shadow indicated the hour of the day. He had ascertained that at Syene, the modern Assuan, on the day of the summer solstice at noon, a well was set up through all its depth by the sun's rays, so that Syene lay on the tropic. He knew that the distance between Syene and Alexandria was 5,000 stadia and he made the assumption that these two towns lay on the same meridian. Accordingly he set up a *gnomon* at Alexandria and observed that, on the day of the summer solstice at noon, the sun cast a shadow from the *gnomon* at an angle equivalent to one-fiftieth of a great circle. With these data he calculated the polar circumference of the earth to be 25,000 stadia, or about 25,000 miles. His data were inaccurate and therefore his result was not correct. Modern scientists have determined the earth's mean polar circumference to be 24,838 miles. But the method of Eratosthenes, depending in fact on the comparison of a line measured on the earth's surface with the corresponding arc of the heavens, is precisely that by which modern science with exact data has arrived at a correct measurement; and I commend the achievement of Eratosthenes to the mathematical undergraduates of the Arts Faculty as a remarkable illustration of what can be done in applied mathematics with the simplest appliances.

Pioneers Of Engineering.

I need hardly dwell on the obvious fact that in other realms of art—poetry, prose, history, drama, painting, sculpture—the Greeks were true pioneers and that their wonderful achievements were in the work of the creative human mind with little or no help in the way of books, libraries, museums or other appliances, and with a legacy from the past that had often to be unlearned before any real progress was possible. But in the science of engineering the case is different. I suppose the earliest efforts of human engineering were employed in improving the cave-dwellings of primitive man and in the manufacture of hunting implements. In both these respects the Greek contributions to mankind came comparatively late. Other races, Egyptian and Mesopotamian were the pioneers. The Greeks perfected. Moreover, it is the voice of the engineer which is loudest in the outcry against being required to make bricks without straw, and not without reasons, for materials are necessary to the engineer; without them he is severely handicapped and perhaps cannot work at all; while the invention of tools and appliances is one of the chief glories of the engineer. Thus Archimedes of Syracuse, a contemporary of Eratosthenes, to whom he dedicated his *Method*, is famous for inventing a tubular screw, still used in pumping water, and for combining pulleys so as to raise immense weights. Yet even among engineers the greatest are those who can transcend the limitations of their environment and who, even if they do not make bricks entirely without straw, nevertheless come pretty near to doing so.

A good example of what I mean are the wonderful irrigation-works constructed in Ceylon long before any knowledge of western engineering science came to that island. In the latter half of the fifth century A.D. there reigned over Anuradhapura a famous king Dhatusena, whose tragic story is one of the most moving episodes in the annals of Ceylon. His engineers, with local labour and the most primitive appliances damned back the waters of the Kalu-oyna and built the marvellous reservoirs, known as Kalawewa and Balaluwewa, which originally had an area (it is said) of 40 miles in circumference and extended as far as Dambulla. The total length of the combined dams of these two

reservoirs is about six miles and they are in places as much as 60 feet high. Therefore, the labour involved in their construction must have been enormous, far exceeding anything accomplished in Hong Kong, where we are so justly proud of our reservoirs. Much of the work has stood the test of time; and to-day, when the reservoir is full and one approaches it by road, there is a fine view from the foot of a little forest-covered hill over about eight square miles of water with distant mountains in the background. Nor is this all. From a sluice in Kalawewa the engineers of King Dhatusena, without theodolites or levels, and guided simply by the knowledge that water flows downhill, constructed a wonderful canal, called the Yodica, winding in and out between mountains and extending for fifty miles to the town of Anuradhapura, which it supplies with water to this day. It is a work to which any modern engineer might gladly point as his masterpiece; and it was achieved by human wit and patience, assisted only by the simplest and most primitive appliances. Unfettered by the knowledge the forces of the men who designed and supervised the construction of "this glorious work of fine intelligence." But what they did has insured to the benefit of generations upon generations of their fellow-countrymen and still stands as a monument to themselves and their King.

A Profound Lesson.

Members of the Congregation of the Hong Kong University: Is there not a profound lesson for ourselves in all this? Are we not apt to exclaim that here in the Hong Kong University we are called upon to make bricks without straw? Do we not say that our endowments are insufficient? That we would achieve much more, that we would have the money? That we only have the money? That we are cramped for space in our buildings and restricted in our teaching by lack of equipment? All this is true enough and sad enough. Our weapons may be blunt. But surely it will not become us to snap them and fling them from our hands. Rather must we stoop to build with worn-out tools the house not made with hands, that marvellous structure of human intelligence and human character which wrought with no other appliances than fortitude in adversity, patience in observation, persistence in obscurity, daring in speculation, caution in reflection, truthfulness in all things and loving-kindness towards all men, is and will ever remain the noblest creation which this earth can show.

Graduates and Undergraduates of the Hong Kong University: Is there not a special lesson herein for you too? Men and women alike, you will need of you to be called upon to do your life's work in China; and in these days there spreads a cloud of battle-dust over China, which is no dreamer's vision but a terrible reality from the sight of which we can nowhere escape. It will not become you to hang idly along the battlements or to creep away from the field of fight because your swords are not of keener edge. Here in the work of the creative human mind, faithful work, you may fit yourselves in due time to bring succour to your fellow-countrymen and to save a great cause, the cause of civilization in China, by your heroism and, if it be required of you, by the sacrifice of your lives. Never in its history did China have more bitter need that her sons and daughters should prove themselves to be unselfish, honest, well-taught, well-disciplined, courageous and truthful. Never had she greater need of that King's son who, though wounded, sorely used and weaponless will snatch up were it only a broken sword and lead men with it to salvation. May your country's dire distress be to you both a clarion-call and an inspiration! And may your training in this University fit you, one and all, to come to the rescue of a civilization, once the admiration of the world, but now falling in ruin before our eyes!

At the conclusion of his speech, His Excellency the Chancellor declared the Congregation closed, and the Procession reformed and left the Great Hall.

CONFERRMENT OF DEGREES.

The Deans of the different Faculties presented the graduates of their respective Faculties. D. K. Pillai, upon whom was conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and Miss Lai Po Chuen were greeted with deafening discharges of Chinese crackers, while the other recipients were hailed in the same way, until failure of supplies necessitated comparative peace.

Those upon whom degrees were conferred were as follows:—

THE GRADUATES.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.—D. K. Pillai.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY.

Chow Tin Cham, Cheah Siew Chuen, Hsu Tse Jui, Hsu Shih Tse, X. King Yee, Miss Lai Po Chuen, Douglas Laing, Li Kuang Xu, Li Shue Pui, Ma Wai Man.

(Continued on next Column.)

YACHTING.

LADIES' RACE.

THE 5th CHAMPIONSHIP EVENT.

Yesterday the 5th Championship race for the Ladies was sailed from the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club. The course was (1) Lyemun Beacon (P), Cust Rock Buoy (P). Distance, 3.6 miles.

The results are given below, but those applying to the Handicap class are subject to adjustment:—

THE RESULTS.

The results were as under:—

Handicap Class: Start at 3 p.m.

Yacht	Finish- ing Time	Correct- ed Time
Diana	4:31.55	4:30.59
Cullen	4:44.11	4:38.31
Rolla	4:34.01	4:34.01
Dorothy	4:32.03	4:28.29

"I," "Y" and "G" Classes: Start at 3.05 p.m.

Yacht	Finish- ing Time	Correct- ed Time
Aitia (1)	4:40.32	4:40.32
Halegry (7)	5:01.07	5:01.07
Thecla (2)	4:54.38	4:47.38
Wings (8)	4:57.00	4:58.08
Bluerose (4)	4:51.04	4:49.55
Boojum (5)	4:54.04	4:52.12
Adele (3)	4:50.29	4:48.35

RUGBY.

ENGLAND DEFEAT THE WARATAHS.

(THROUGH BATHURST'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Jan. 8th. The rugby match between England and New South Wales was played at Twickenham in dull weather. There was a crowd of 80,000 present. England beat New South Wales by 15 points to 11.

HOCKEY.

R.A.F. BEAT Y.M.C.A.

At King's Park yesterday there was an excellent hockey match played between the European Y.M.C.A. and the Royal Air Force. The game was very closely contested and there was no score at the interval. It was not until towards the end of the second half of the match that the Air Force were successful in winning the game by the only goal scored. This goal was fully deserved on the play.

HONG KONG RIFLE LEAGUE.

NAVY BEAT ARMY AND VOLUNTEERS.

A match was held at Tai Kok Rife Range on Sunday afternoon between a team from the Navy and the Army and Volunteers. This was in place of a match arranged for between the Navy, Army and Volunteers of the Colony but which was cancelled owing to the weather. The following were the scores:—

Navy	200	500	600	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Td.
Mr. Chandler	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
P.O. Gully	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
C.S.M. Proven	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Sgt. Wade	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Mr. Summers	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Mr. Lyon	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Mr. Goodman	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Lieut. Sullivan	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Sgt. Handscombe	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
S.L.M. Slater	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Mrs. Reeves	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
	248	230	239	757			

Army And Volunteers.

Army And Volunteers	200	500	600	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Td.
C.S.M. Proven	35	33	30	94			
Sgt. Wade	29	32	29	90			
Mr. Summers	29	33	29	90			
Mr. Lyon	27	31	30	88			
Mr. Goodman	24	32	31	87			
Lieut. Sullivan	32	29	29	86			
Sgt. Handscombe	21	30	31	82			
S.L.M. Slater	27	28	29	84			
	290	248	237	705			

Navy won by 32 points.

Ong Chong Keng, Albert Kwan Sheng, Tang Yee Yuen, Teoh Beh Lye, Tai Teng Pang, and Augustus Din Wong.

IN ABSENCE—Yip Keung Ki.

Degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering.

Chan U. Kin, Heng Hui Chen, Lau Tung Kya, Isaac Jacob, Lim Pek Tong, Max Chun Poy, and Tang Sze Wing.

IN ABSENCE—Lim Ko, Yao Erh Kang, and Yih Chung Kung.

Degree of Master of Arts.

Wen Yee Harry Hong Shing.

Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Chan Yik King, Ching Hing Chow, Chung Kui Suen, Jal Pestonjee Cooper, Kam Wa Kui, Lim Chuan Hoe, Lim Peng Tsiang, Mak Kam Chuen, Pun Yuk Wa, William Hong Sing, Tseng Wah Shin, and Yau Fung Hon.

IN ABSENCE—Lee Chia Lin, Ng Bow Ruo, Theong Khay Hua, and Kenneth Albert Axford Toft.

STEEPLECHASE AT KWANTI.

MEETING ON JANUARY 21ST.

ENTRIES.

The following are the entries for the Kwanti Steeplechase meeting on Saturday, January 21st:—

January Maiden Plate: One Mile.

Mr. F. A. Pollock, *Alhambra* and *Bill Brewer*; Col. L. I. Conyn, *Borderer*, *Dunhill*, and *Durham*; Mr. N. Hashim, *Chick To* and *Sunning*; Mr. C. W. P. Richardson, *Cumberland*; Mr. I. D. A. MacLaren, *Lochann*; Messrs. Usher and Reidy, *Macao Beauty*; Mr. Hee Cheong, *Man of War*, *Waichow* and *Iron General*; Mr. J. J. Patterson, *Min River*; Mr. C. E. Backhouse, *Nimrod* (late *Wild Hawk*); Mr. E. S. J. Barnes, *Pekin*; Mr. W. T. Stanton, *Red Leaver*; Mr. M. D. Erskine, *Elphinstone*; Messrs. Stanton and Reidy, *San Diego*; Mrs. R. J. Patterson, *Scout* and *Warrior*; Mr. A. Crabbe, *Sad Tar*; Messrs. A. U. H. Hackett Pain and G. M. Elias Morgan, *Scoutship*; Mr. A. A. Miller, *Tarsalis*; Mr. L. G. Durlacher, *Yellow Shadow*; Capt. G. A. R. Abbott, *Kaydon*.

Kwanti New Year Handicap: 1 1/2 Miles.

Mr. J. G. Shillington, *Age of Spiders*; Mr. F. A. Pollock, *Alhambra* and *Bill Brewer*; Mr. M. M. Watson, *Blotting Paper*; Mr. M. M. Maas, *Cavaria* and *Mare Better*; Mr. J. S. Elliot, *Centra*; Mr. A. H. Potts, *Craigmore*; Mr. J. J. Patterson, *Deer Hound* and *Min River*; Mr. C. J. Skrine, *Honey-moon*; Mrs. R. J. Patterson, *Hund-dinger* and *Warrior*; Capt. G. A. R. Abbott, *Kaydon*; Messrs. Dyer and Beith, *Lochann*; Messrs. Usher and Reidy, *Macao Beauty*; Mr. Hee Cheong, *Man of War* and *Waichow*; Mr. L. Reidy, *Mowgli*; Mr. C. E. Backhouse, *Nimrod*; Mr. W. T. Stanton, *Race Horse* and *Red Leaver*; Mr. A. Crabbe, *Sad Tar*; Capt. F. Hayley Bell, *Shady Joe*; Mr. C. W. P. Richardson, *Silver Fox* (late *Scoutship*); Mr. N. Hashim, *Sunning*; Messrs. A. V. H. Hackett Pain and G. M. Elias Morgan, *Scoutship*; Mr. L. G. Durlacher, *Yellow Shadow*; Mr. H. C. Macnamara, *James Figg*; Mr. G. W. Sewell, *Cire*.

Falling Cup: 1 1/2 Miles.

Mr. M. M. Maas, *Cavaria* and *Mare Better*; Mr. J. J. Patterson, *Deer Hound*; Mr. F. Usher, *Scoutship*; Messrs. Dyer and Beith, *Lochann*; Mr. L. Reidy, *Mowgli*; Mr. C. E. Backhouse, *Nimrod*; Mr. W. T. Stanton, *Race Horse* and *Red Leaver*; Mr. A. Crabbe, *Sad Tar*; Capt. F. Hayley Bell, *Shady Joe*; Mr. C. W. P. Richardson, *Silver Fox* (late *Scoutship*); Mr. N. Hashim, *Sunning*; Messrs. A. V. H. Hackett Pain and G. M. Elias Morgan, *Scoutship*; Mr. L. G. Durlacher, *Yellow Shadow*; Mr. H. C. Macnamara, *James Figg*; Mr. G. W. Sewell, *Cire*.

Heavy Weight Stakes: One Mile.

Mr. G. W. Sewell, *Cire*; Dr. J. Durran, *Grail*; Col. L. I. Conyn, *Dunhill*; Mr. R. J. Patterson, *Deer Hound*; Mr. C. E. Bird, *Scoutship*; Mr. T. C. T. Beck, *Strathmore*; Dr. Pierce-Grove, *Two Step*; Mrs. Dyer, *Yurka*; Mr. R. H. Charles, *Durham*; Col. F. Hayley Bell, *Shady Joe*; Mr. C. E. Backhouse, *Nimrod*; Mr. N. Hashim, *Sunning*; Mr. Hee Cheong, *Iron General*; Mr. W. D. Russell, *Conquistador*; Mr. A. W. Summers, *Sullivan*; Mr. R. A. Jardine, *Why Not*; Mrs. E. J. Patterson, *Scout*.

January Stakes: Seven Furlongs.

Mr. J. G. Shillington, *Age of Spiders*; Mr. F. A. Pollock, *Alhambra* and *Bill Brewer*; Mr. M. M. Watson, *Blotting Paper*; Col. L. I. Conyn, *Borderer*, *Dunhill*, and *Durham*; Mr. N. Hashim, *Chick To* and *Sunning*; Mr. C. W. P. Richardson, *Cumberland*; Mr. I. D. A. MacLaren, *Lochann*; Messrs. Usher and Reidy, *Macao Beauty*; Mr. Hee Cheong, *Man of War*, *Waichow* and *Iron General*; Mr. J. J. Patterson, *Min River*; Mr. C. E. Backhouse, *Nimrod* (late *Wild Hawk*); Mr. E. S. J. Barnes, *Pekin*; Mr. W. T. Stanton, *Red Leaver*; Mr. M. D. Erskine, *Elphinstone*; Messrs. Stanton and Reidy, *San Diego*; Mrs. R. J. Patterson, *Scout* and *Warrior*; Mr. A. Crabbe, *Sad Tar*; Messrs. A. U. H. Hackett Pain and G. M. Elias Morgan, *Scoutship*; Mr. A. A. Miller, *Tarsalis*; Mr. L. G. Durlacher, *Yellow Shadow*; Capt. G. A. R. Abbott, *Kaydon*.

Kwanti New Year Handicap: 1 1/2 Miles.

Mr. J. G. Shillington, *Age of Spiders*; Mr. F. A. Pollock, *Alhambra* and *Bill Brewer*; Mr. M. M. Watson, *Blotting Paper*; Mr. M. M. Maas, *Cavaria* and *Mare Better*; Mr. J. S. Elliot, *Centra*; Mr. A. H. Potts, *Craigmore*; Mr. J. J. Patterson, *Deer Hound* and *Min River*; Mr. C. J. Skrine, *Honey-moon*; Mrs. R. J. Patterson, *Hund-dinger* and *Warrior*; Capt. G. A. R. Abbott, *Kaydon*; Messrs. Dyer and Beith, *Lochann*; Messrs. Usher and Reidy, *Macao Beauty*; Mr. Hee Cheong, *Man of War* and *Waichow*; Mr. L. Reidy, *Mowgli*; Mr. C. E. Backhouse, *Nimrod*; Mr. W. T. Stanton, *Race Horse* and *Red Leaver*; Mr. A. Crabbe, *Sad Tar*; Capt. F. Hayley Bell, *Shady Joe*; Mr. C. W. P. Richardson, *Silver Fox* (late *Scoutship*); Mr. N. Hashim, *Sunning*; Messrs. A. V. H. Hackett Pain and G. M. Elias Morgan, *Scoutship*; Mr. L. G. Durlacher, *Yellow Shadow*; Mr. H. C. Macnamara, *James Figg*; Mr. G. W. Sewell, *Cire*.

Falling Cup: 1 1/2 Miles.

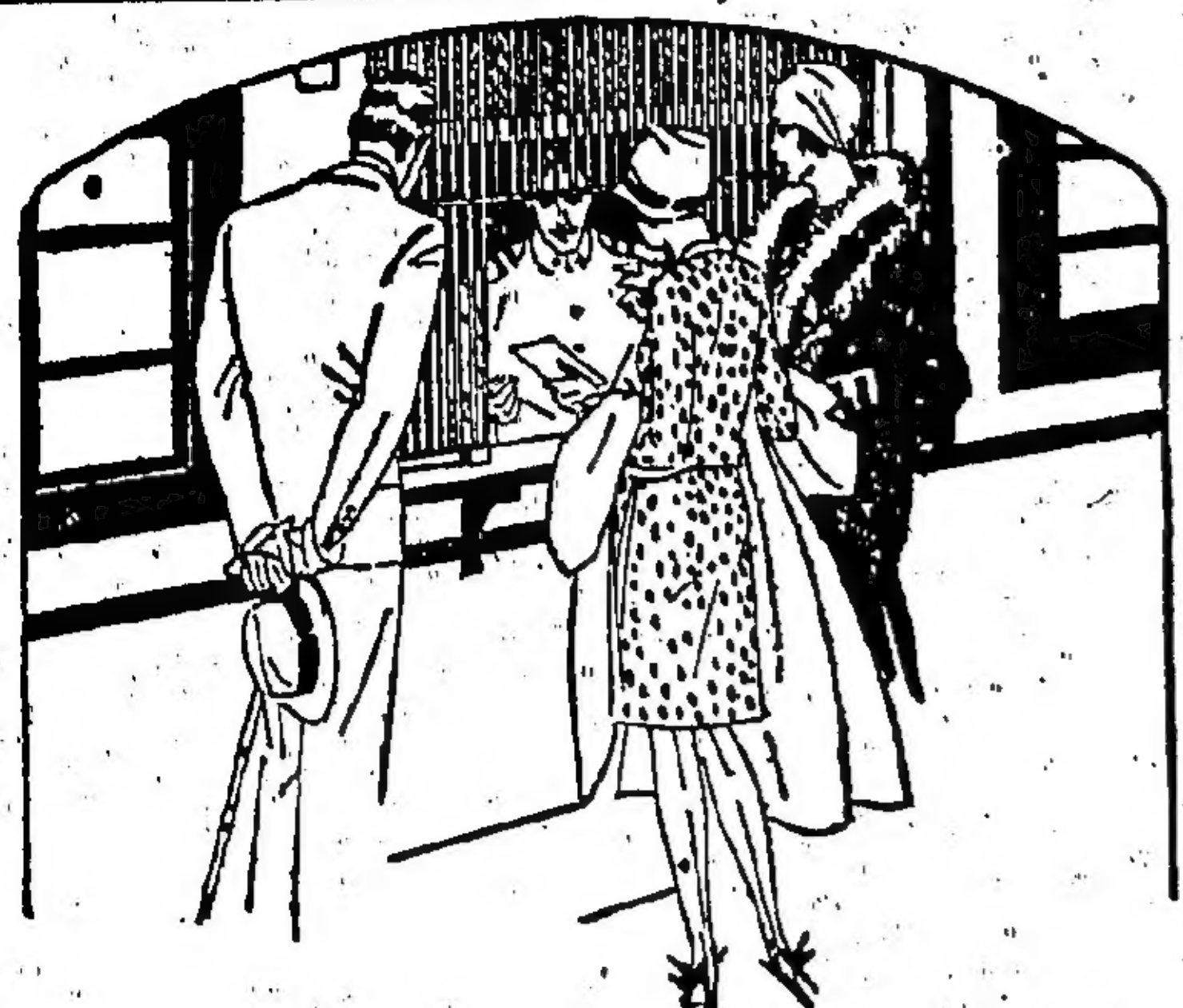
Mr. M. M. Maas, *Cavaria* and *Mare Better*; Mr. J. J. Patterson, *Deer Hound*; Mr. F. Usher, *Scoutship*; Messrs. Dyer and Beith, *Lochann*; Mr. L. Reidy, *Mowgli*; Mr. C. E. Backhouse, *Nimrod*; Mr. W. T. Stanton, *Race Horse* and *Red Leaver*; Mr. A. Crabbe, *Sad Tar*; Capt. F. Hayley Bell, *Shady Joe*; Mr. C. W. P. Richardson, *Silver Fox* (late *Scoutship*); Mr. N. Hashim, *Sunning*; Messrs. A. V. H. Hackett Pain and G. M. Elias Morgan, *Scoutship*; Mr. L. G. Durlacher, *Yellow Shadow*; Mr. H. C. Macnamara, *James Figg*; Mr. G. W. Sewell, *Cire*.

Heavy Weight Stakes: One Mile.

Mr. G. W. Sewell, *Cire*; Dr. J. Durran, *Grail*; Col. L. I. Conyn, *Dunhill*; Mr. R. J. Patterson, *Deer Hound*; Mr. C. E. Bird, *Scoutship*; Mr. T. C. T. Beck, *Strathmore*; Dr. Pierce-Grove, *Two Step*; Mrs. Dyer, *Yurka*; Mr. R. H. Charles, *Durham*; Col. F. Hayley Bell, *Shady Joe*; Mr. C. E. Backhouse, *Nimrod*; Mr. N. Hashim, *Sunning*; Mr. Hee Cheong, *Iron General*; Mr. W. D. Russell, *Conquistador*; Mr. A. W. Summers, *Sullivan*; Mr. R. A. Jardine, *Why Not*; Mrs. E. J. Patterson, *Scout*.

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HOW GIRL CRIMINALS ARE CURED.

LESS AMENABLE THAN BOYS.

THE AYLESBURY BORSTAL INSTITUTE.

[By H. V. MORTON.]

The Girls' Borstal Institute of Aylesbury is one of the most tragic buildings in England. It has never, I believe, been fully described before. In one section of the dilapidated building are eleven women serving life sentences for murder; in another section are the seventy-six bad girls of England.

I went to Aylesbury with the words of a Home Office official fresh in my mind. "A bad girl," he said, "is infinitely worse than a bad boy. A bad boy is like the curate's famous egg, good in parts; but a bad girl—my aunt!"

Girls On Probation.

It may seem strange to many that there should be over 1,000 bad boys in the Borstal System and only seventy-six girls. These figures are not so flattering to the female sex as they appear. The reason why there are so few Borstal girls is because courts of law try every possible expedient before they lock up a young girl for a period of years. When a boy is charged a court says: "Send him to gaol or Borstal!" but a correspondingly bad girl is, time after time, put on probation in the hope she will run straight. When she continues to enter the dock the court, with a weary but still reluctant gesture, then sends her for Borstal treatment.

The result of this sentimental forbearance is that, while 60 per cent. of the Borstal boys are caught young in crime, 90 per cent. of the Borstal girls are hardened offenders. I believe that experts will agree with me when I say that it would be a kindness to send those girls to Borstal much earlier. The Women's Prison at Aylesbury and the likewise dilapidated State Reformatory are, for prison buildings, quite good looking. They stand on the main road a few minutes' walk from Aylesbury. Many a convent has much more depressing walls.

Woman Governor.

Miss Lilian Barker, who made her name as a social worker during the war, when she had charge of 30,000 munition girls at Woolwich, is the governor. She has unconventional views on prison reform. "I came here a sentimentalist," she admitted to me. "I came because I cared for these girls, and I thought that love would do everything. I soon found I had pretty tough material to handle. The girls thought that they had got hold of a soft-hearted fool, and they began to play me up. I had to alter my theories and impose strict discipline."

Miss Barker had not been talking long before I realised that the problem of the girl is much more complex than that of the boy. You can capture a boy and hold him, but you never know when you have gained the confidence and loyalty of a bad girl. Girls are subject to sudden epidemic outbreaks of violence. On a normal night, when all is quiet, there sounds the crash of breaking glass; then the smashing of plates! An unsuspected girl has grown suddenly violent! She has torn up her Prayer-book! Then her bedclothes! Then the small furniture, and finally—out goes a chair through the window! This hysteria spreads until several girls are discovered lying on the floor crying and kicking.

Please For Help.

"I soon stopped these distressing outbreaks," said Miss Barker. "I assembled the girls and asked them to help me to stop it. I devised a badge to be worn by those girls who were willing to back me, and all but two were eager to do so. Those two eventually came in."

It is difficult with girls to separate sexual immorality from the long list of offences which qualify for Borstal. The professional prostitute is a model girl in an institution. A much more difficult girl is the immoral girl. "The crimes for which my girls are now paying the penalty," said Miss Barker, "are due mainly to foul housing conditions in our great cities, to lack of skilled occupation in the home, and to lack of decent recreation in the evening. They have only the street to play in. We want clubs and more clubs, where young people can meet one another on a decent basis. Come round and look at the girls."

Not Prison Conditions.

We went first to their living quarters. The girls sleep in cells which are locked at night; but they

do not live under prison conditions. Their cells are neat little bedrooms, nicely decorated and furnished. The girls are encouraged to make pillow and nightdress cases, with blue and pink bows sewn crosswise in the corner. There are set out on each bed. The girls also treasure postcards and pictures, which they put out on the little tables of their rooms. The only photographs of men which are permitted to gaze out at a Borstal girl are those of father, brother, or bona fide sweetheart.

I encourage those girls who boast young men to keep their photographs before them. Oh, yes, one Borstal girl has a devoted sweetheart! One man writes every week admonishing his girl in pious terms to be quick and "get good," so that they can be married! "While we were walking along the dormitory peeping into these neat little rooms, a girl who had been tidying her bedroom came out and brought to the governor for appreciation the latest addition to her picture gallery. It was not the sort of thing I should have sent to cheer an exile; but it had made a great hit.

"Isn't it lovely, miss?" asked the girl. "It's me aunts!" It was a postcard of a tomb with "Rest in Peace" written under it and "Cheer up" on the other side.

Stumpy And Quite Tame.

Borstal girls are trained solely for domestic service. They have to pass examinations in every branch before they can leave. We entered a large laundry in which twenty girls were washing the linen of the establishment. They were all between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, and nearly all of the same stumpy city type. They looked healthy and quite tame. They smiled at the governor, and it was easy to see that rebellion and hysteria are a thing of the past. London sends few girls to Borstal. I heard in this room the accents of Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham.

We opened a door and entered, quite surprisingly (at least, to me), a nursery! There was one small baby in it and no need for explanations.

One of the rarest experiences we have," said Miss Barker, "is the girl who stands by a girl in trouble."

There is a farm of twenty acres worked by the girls. This farm provides the institute with butter, eggs, milk, bacon and market garden produce.

Ten Murderesses As Farm Hands.

We passed through a gate in a high wall, and saw the tragedy of Aylesbury. This was the old convict prison. It is separate from the Borstal institute, and the girls have no contact with it or with those it contains. Ten women wearing black oilskin coats over rough clothes were raking leaves from a grass plot. A wardress in a blue coat stood near watching them. The ten women had all been condemned to death for murder, and their sentences had been commuted to penal servitude for life.

It was strange and terrible to look at them and hear, "That is the woman who stabbed her lover in Epping Forest," and "That one—binding down now—is the nurse who put the heads of three children in a gas oven, and that older woman killed her husband."

Young Women.

Most of them were young women, and even their rough clothes could not quite hide the grace of their movements as they bent over the dead leaves; and they were shut in for life behind that high red wall. It is true that good conduct may see them out in the world again as old, broken women.

I went to the cells. In one a lovely young girl lay in bed, a consumptive flush on her face. The light from a barred window lit up her auburn hair, so that I could see nothing at first in the dark cell but a pile of bright gold on the pillow. She also was a murderess. She had drowned her illegitimate child because the woman with whom it was boarded asked 10s. a week instead of 7s. 6d. And 10s. a week was all this young mother could earn. The pitiful tragedy of it! She also is "in for life"; but she will be moved soon to a sanatorium.

I looked into the cell of the nurse who had tried to commit suicide with her three charges. She has made herself a rag infant, which she holds in the night.

£4,000,000 FINE.

The two proprietors of a Cologne brandy distillery in Oppenheim (Rhine-land) were sentenced to fines of 82,108,792 marks (over £4,100,000) and 19,000,000 marks (950,000) respectively, and were sentenced also to ten months and

five months imprisonment, while two accomplices were ordered to pay "fines amounting to 4,000,000 marks (£200,000)."

The offence was that of defrauding the Excise authorities of 12,000,000 marks (£600,000) by selling full strength brandy which had been declared as of only 23 per cent. quality.

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GERMAN CHEMICALS

TRUST DEVELOPMENTS.

£12,500,000 MORE CAPITAL.

BERLIN.

Epoch-making developments in the liquefaction of coal and the manufacture of synthetic rubber seem to be foreshadowed by the announcement that the board of the German Chemical Trust (Interessengemeinschaft Farbenindustrie) has decided on the issue early next year of Debentures to the nominal value of 250,000,000 marks (about £12,500,000).

The need for this immense amount of fresh capital has made the directors rather more communicative than is their wont, and they lift a corner of the veil which usually hides their momentous operations from the public eye. It is admitted by implication that a portion of the vast sum which the public is to be invited to subscribe is required "for the development of the freshly-opened-up regions" mentioned above, though apparently the bulk of it will go to finance the new nitrogen works at Merseburg. The communication issued to the Press states that the development of the hydrogenation of coal has advanced according to programme, and that by the end of next year the anticipated output at the rate of 300,000 tons annually will in all probability be reached.

With regard to synthetic rubber, the directors are not so confident. They say that further progress has been made during the past year in this direction also, but the "technical solution of the problem on a large scale is not within near view," which means, of course, that artificial rubber has not yet definite prospects of competing in the open market with the natural product.

Regarding the general position of the Trust, it is stated that its factories are still busily employed. Its total staff has been increased during 1927 by 20,000, which brings it up to 110,000. This figure is independent of the daughter companies. A dividend of 12 per cent. is promised for the current year.

Debenture form has been chosen for the new capital in order to keep down the tax charges. The issue will bear interest at six per cent. so long as the dividend on the Ordinary shares is 12 per cent. or less. If the yield of the Ordinary shares exceeds 12 per cent., the interest on the new debentures will rise at the rate of half per cent. for every one per cent. of this excess. The new issue also carries with it an option to take up Ordinary shares of the Trust at a price which begins in 1928 at 200 per cent. of the nominal value, and declines by graduations to 100 per cent. in 1941.

PRINCE LINE.

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THE Motor Vessel "JAVANESE PRINCE" having arrived from the above Port on 3rd instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, 9th instant, at 10 a.m. No Claims will be presented within fifteen days of the Vessel's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 10th instant, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD., 2nd Floor, King's Building, Telephone No. 3165. Hong Kong, 6th Jan., 1928. [5727]

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 10th instant, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD., 2nd Floor, King's Building, Telephone No. 3165. Hong Kong, 6th Jan., 1928. [5727]

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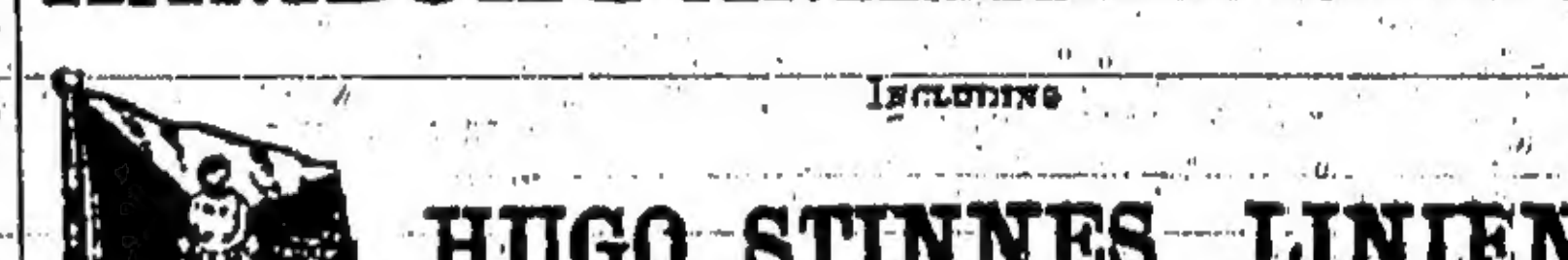
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S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" ... due here on or about the 26th Feb.

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Sailings for Europe via Manila, Singapore.

Colombo & Port Said:—

M.S. "VOGTLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 16th Jan.
S.S. "ALBERT VOGELER" ... sailing from here on or about the 8th Feb.
S.S. "OLDENBURG" ... sailing from here on or about the 18th Feb.
M.S. "HAVELLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 5th Mar.
T.S. "SAARLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 10th Mar.
S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" ... sailing from here on or about the 26th Mar.

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JEBSEN & CO., Agents. Hong Kong, 6th Jan., 1928. [5750]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

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FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENARTY".

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the basements and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to Rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents. Hong Kong, 3rd Jan., 1928. [5734]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG	... "YUNNAN" ...	On 10th Jan.	Noon
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	... "SUNNING" ...	On 14th Jan.	6 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	... "HOPSH" ...	On 14th Jan.	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	... "BOOCHOW" ...	On 14th Jan.	7 a.m.
HUIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	... "CHENAN" ...	On 14th Jan.	Noon
AMOI, SWATOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	... "KANGHOW" ...	On 15th Jan.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	... "KINGYUAN" ...	On 15th Jan.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	... "TEAN" ...	On 16th Jan.	4 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	... "SHANTUNG" ...	On 16th Jan.	5 p.m.
JOY & BANGKOK	... "SUZYANG" ...	On 21st Jan.	7 a.m.
HAIPHONG	... "NEWCHWANG" ...	On 21st Jan.	Noon
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	... "ANHEU" ...	On 22nd Jan.	6 a.m.
BANGKOK	... "KAYING" ...	On 22nd Jan.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	... "LINAN" ...	On 23rd Jan.	7 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	... "ANKING" ...	On 29th Jan.	7 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	... "KUCHOW" ...	On 29th Jan.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	... "KALANG" ...	On 29th Jan.	10 a.m.

For Freight and Passage apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents.
CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"
THROUGH NEW ZEALAND MAILS A REGULAR SERVICE FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Via MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
Excellent and Most Up-to-date First and Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMERS	Days Home Koro on or about	Sailings Home on or about
TAIPING	In Port	14th January
CHANGTE	14th February	14th February
TAIPING	14th March	14th March
CHANGTE	14th April	14th April

For Freight and Passage Apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents.
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 36.

BOSTON, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE

"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.	Via Suez Canal	2nd January
"CITY OF REDFORD"	... Via Suez Canal	2nd January
"CITY OF KIMBERLEY"	... Via Suez Canal	9th February
"LYCAON"	... Via Suez Canal	9th March
"CITY OF DURHAM"	... Via Suez Canal	23rd March
"RHESUS"	... Via Suez Canal	6th April
"CITY OF DUNKIRK"	... Via Suez Canal	20th April

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to Change without Notice.
For Freight and Particulars, apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, or **THE BANK LINE, LTD.**, HONG KONG.
HONG KONG & CANTON. **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd.**, CANTON.

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON

AND

NEW YORK

M.V. "JAPANESE PRINCE"	... 26th January
M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE"	... 21st February

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165. (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams: Furprince. King's Building.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, legions of Dermatitis, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
For Nervous Breakdown and "Nervous Weakness."

VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.
English Price 3s (either remedy). The **VETARZO** REMEDIES CO., General Oak, N.W., London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having **VETARZO**. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" in Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CASH CARRIERS.

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.	PASSENGERS.	HARBOUR RESCUE.
January 8th. <i>Cheongching</i> , British str., 1,256 tons, Capt. T. Croft, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C33—Jardine, Matheson & Co. <i>Haiyang</i> , British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. J. S. Thompson, from Tientsin and Shanghai. The latter port she left on January 1st, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C45—Lee Fat S.S. Co. <i>Hiram</i> , Norwegian str., 1,109 tons, Capt. S. B. Eliassen, from Bangkok and Huihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C42—Thorsen & Co. <i>Lushan Maru</i> , Japanese str., 1,507 tons, Capt. T. Yasuhawa, from Canton, with fire cracker and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C39—N.Y.K. <i>Vestland</i> , Norwegian str., 1,139 tons, Capt. J. Knutsen, from Samarinda, which port she left on January 1st, with coal and timber, lying at buoy No. C48—Karsten, Larsen & Co.	Arrivals. For a.s. <i>President Jefferson</i> , from Manila, on January 8th.—For Hong Kong: Mrs. F. E. Adamson, Miss Vera Adamson, Mr. D. H. Bushan, Mr. Choon Leng Siow, Mr. T. P. Cochran, General G. A. L. Dumont, Miss Marie Louise Delage, Mrs. F. Gonzales, Mr. W. H. D. Hellis, Sister Mary Lawrence, Mr. M. L. Lateman, Mr. J. Mucell, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rieken, Mr. Jiro Taguchi, Mr. H. B. Tinsley, Mrs. A. Weber, Miss M. Weber, Mr. H. W. Wilder, For Shanghai: Mrs. Geo. B. Ashe, Mrs. C. M. Elder, Miss Sally Huntress, Mrs. A. P. Knapp, Mrs. J. C. Van Cleve, Master Joseph Van Cleve, Miss Peggy Wood, For Kobe: Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Link, For Yokohama: Mr. Charles Potter, For Seattle: Mr. D. E. Clancy and Mr. Pedro A. David.	JUNK SINKS NEAR STEAM BOAT COMPANY'S WHARF. NOTICE TO MARINERS. A notice to mariners in the Harbour Office gives details with regard to the position of a junk which sank just off the Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Wharf, after striking the China Merchants' Wharf. It states: "A sunken junk, showing a green flag by day and by night a green light in a vertical line over a white light, bearing north from the Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's Wharf, distant about 300 feet, is dangerous to navigation." This notice covers the story of a rescue carried out during the early hours of yesterday morning. It appears that the coxswain of the steam launch <i>Amoy Wan</i> was off the China Merchants' Wharf, Connaught Road West, at 1 a.m. when he heard cries of "Save Life." He found that owing to the heavy wind a junk had struck the China Merchants' Wharf near the Praya wall and had been holed. The junk was taken in tow by the launch, but it began to fill and when just off the Steamboat Company's Wharf the crew had to be taken on board the launch, the junk sinking very soon afterwards.

IN CALL.

The following ships are expected to be in wireless communication with Hong Kong to-day:
Oreder, Chinese, Janning, *Onk*, *Kerk*, *Pravusa*, *Sunning*, *Town*, *Mara*, *Cramer*, *Kelso*, *Mara*, *Dypr*, *shire*, *President*, *Grant*, *Oreder*, *Heber*, *Tonkin*, *Ermland*, *Antung*, *Linchow*, *Linan*, *Kuipo*, *Mara* and *Szechuen*.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, January 9th.	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.

Barometer...	29.91	29.97	29.98
Temperature...	85	84	85
Humidity...	93	96	98
Wind...	E	W-W	N
Direction...	E	W-W	N
Force...	3	3	1
Weather...	O	O	B
Rain...	0.28	0.00	0.19

Lightest open-air Temperature, 7th: 71
Lowest open-air Temperature, 9th: 59
B-Blue sky; C-Cloudy; D-Drizzle; F-Fog; L-Lightning; M-Mist; O-Overcast; P-Passing showers; Q-Squalls; R-Rain; T-Thunder.

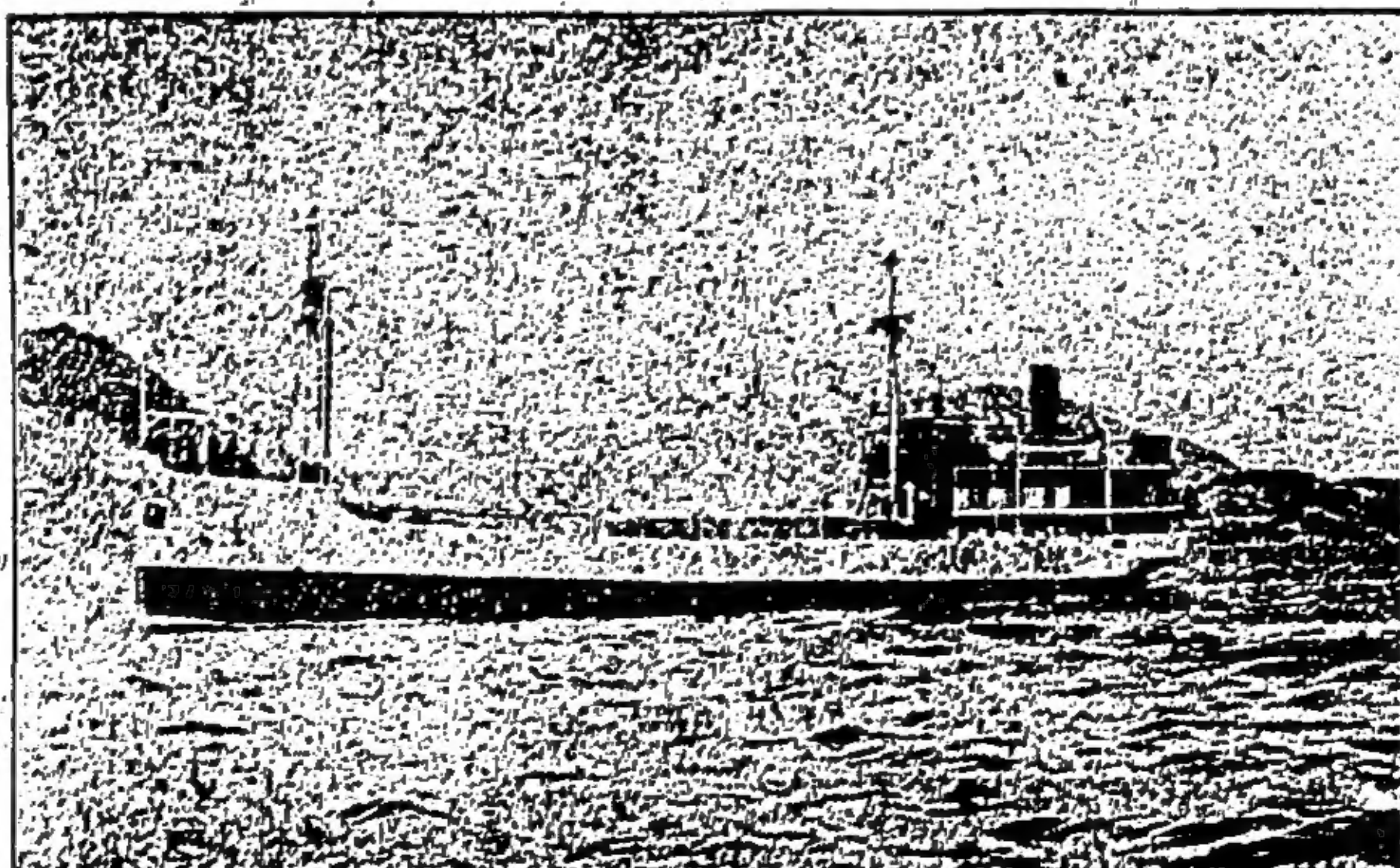
HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From January 10th to 16th, 1928.	High Water.	Low Water.
Days of Week.	Hong Kong Standard Time.	Hong Kong Standard Time.

Days of Week.	Date of Month.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tues.	10	0 53	4 2	5 51	0 7
Wed.	11	10 58	7 4	4 17	3 5
Thur.	12	11 37	4 3	6 32	1 0
Fri.	13	2 22	4 3	7 59	1 7
Sat.	14	3 10	4 5	8 49	1 3
Sun.	15	3 57	4 8	9 43	1 1
Mon.	16	4 40	5 1	10 38	0 8
		5 35	5 10	11 30	0 5

THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONG KONG.
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins, Benson's, Marconi.
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



TWIN SCREW MOTOR VESSEL "PALAWAN."
Built and Motors installed by THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD. to the order of Mr. M. J. OSSORIO, Manila, for service in the Philippines.
Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,
R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAO to SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWATSANG" "HOPSANG" "HANGSANG" "YATSUNG"	Wed., 11th Jan., at 7 a.m. Sat., 13th Jan., at 7 a.m. Wed., 15th Jan., at 7 a.m. Wed., 25th Jan., at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN to SHANGHAI	"CHEONGSHING"	Tues., 10th Jan., at 5 p.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"NAMSANG"	Tues., 10th Jan., at 9 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"KUTSANG" "LAISANG"	Mon., 16th Jan., at 7 a.m. Wed., 25th Jan., at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"HOPSANG"	Tues., 10th Jan., at 9 a.m.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	"HOSANG"	Wed., 11th Jan., at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Wed., 25th Jan., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS.
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.
To LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamship "GLENIFFER"	... (via Oran)	25th January
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOI"	... (via Oran)	2nd March
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	... (via Oran)	4th April
Motor Vessel "GLENARBY"	... (via Oran)	2nd May

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOI" ... 21st January
Steamship "GLENAMOI" ... 25th January
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOI" ... 3rd February
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" ... 24th February
Steamship "GLENAMOI" ... 5th March
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to—
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AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

FAB EASTERN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.
Cabin class: £73.4s. Od.
Intermediate class: £48.2s. Od.
To GENOA.

NEXT SAILINGS:

Regular Fast Four-weekly Passenger-Service. (Also taking cargo.)

Accommodation for 100 Cabin Class and 150 Intermediate Class Passengers.	Arrival at Hong Kong and Sailings for SHANGHAI and TAKU (Tientsin)	Arrival from SHANGHAI and TAKU and Sailings for GENOA, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
a.s. "DERFFLINGER"	17th Jan., 1928.	13th Jan., 1928.
a.s. "SAARBRÜCKEN"	14th Feb., "	11th Feb., "
a.s. "COBLENZ"	14th Feb., "	14th Mar., "

Regular Fast Four-weekly Freight Service.

NEXT HOMEWARD SAILING:
a.s. "KOENIGSBERG" ... on or about 20th Jan., 1928.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:
a.s. "ANHALT" ... on or about 18th Jan., 1928.

Will Call at Marseilles besides the usual ports.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, please apply to—

MELCHERS & CO
Agents.
4, Queen's Building, Chater Road.
HONG KONG.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 3 to 9 Days)

HAINING ... Tuesday, the 10th January, at 2 p.m.

HAIPHONG ... Saturday, the 14th January, at 5 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaise Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fuchow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.
General Managers.

INWARD MAILS

OUTWARD MAILS.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

REGULAR AND FAST
FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES

* "ORRESTES"	10th Jan. Mars., L'don., R'dam. & H'burg.
* "ANTENOR"	25th Jan. Mars., L'don., R'dam. & Glasgow.
* "PERSEUS"	7th Feb. Mars., L'don., R'dam. & H'burg.
* "HECTOR"	22nd Feb., Mars., L'don., U'dam. & Glasgow.

"CYCLOPS"	20th Jan. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"MENTOR"	20th Feb. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"ACHILLES"	5th Mar. Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"POLYPHEMIUS"	1st Apr. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)
 "PROTESILAUS"-28th Jan. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
NEW YORK SERVICE.

"RHECUS" 6th Apr. New York, Boston & Baltimore.
PASSENGER SERVICE.
"HECTOR" 4 p.m. 13th Jan. Shanghai

"HECTOR" 22nd Feb. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "AENEAS" 20th Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "SARPEDON" 18th Apr. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight, passage rates, and information apply to

ld & Swire.
Agents.

...the ...

Hong Kong 12th September 1927. (25-37)

Chief Manager.

Victoria, Hong Kong, Lo
Street, R.O. 4

London Office: 91, Bridge Lane, Fleet

Victoria, Hong Kong. London Office: 91, Bridge Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

...the